The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1873. NUMBER 205.

LIFE INSURANCE STATEMENT.

TWENTY-SEVENTH

ANNUAL

STATEMENT

OF THE

Connecticut Mutual

LIFE

Insurance Company,

OF

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

NET ASSETS, January 1, 1872			$30,745,677.24
RECEIVED IN 1872:			
For Premiums	$7,715,067.83		
For Interest and Rents	2,039,353.16		
		$9,754,420.99	
			$40,500,098.23

DISBURSED IN 1872.

TO POLICY HOLDERS:			
For claims by death and matured endowments	$3,211,991.56		
Surplus returned to Policy-holders	2,906,213.09		
Lapsed and surrendered Policies	678,809.91		
		$6,797,014.56	
EXPENSES:			
Commissions to Agents	$586,403.12		
Salaries of Officers, Clerks, and all others employed upon Salaries	63,496.36		
Medical Examiners' fees	15,142.09		
Printing, Stationery, Rent, Advertising, Postage, Exchange, etc.	69,226.45		
		734,268.02	
TAXES, AND PROFIT AND LOSS		289,153.96	
			6,820,436.54
			$33,679,651.69

BALANCE, NET ASSETS, DECEMBER 31, 1872.

SCHEDULE OF ASSETS:			
Loans upon Real Estate, first lien, value			$17,652,992.33
Loans upon Stocks and Bonds, value			298,502.28
Premium Notes on Policies in force			8,800,037.92
Cost of Real Estate owned by the Company			1,139,972.47
Cost of United States Registered Bonds			1,630,836.80
Cost of State Bonds			818,900.00
Cost of City Bonds			2,136,695.00
Cost of Bank Stock			80,205.00
Cost of Railroad Stock			26,000.00
Cash in Bank, at interest			1,094,350.58
Cash in Company's Office			26,782.28
Balances due from agents, secured			39,386.14
			$33,679,651.69
ADD:			
Interest accrued and due	$975,580.29		
Market value of Stocks and Bonds over cost	214,457.52		
Net Premiums in course of collection	28,012.71		
Net deferred quarterly and semi-annual Premiums	38,428.92		
			1,256,479.44
Gross Assets, December 31, 1872			$34,936,141.13
LIABILITIES:			
Amount required to reinsure all outstanding Policies, net, assuming 4 per cent interest	$29,050,000.00		
All other Liabilities	747,053.00		
			29,797,053.00
Surplus, December 31, 1872			$5,139,088.13
Increase of Assets during 1872			$2,957,739.47
Ratio of expenses to receipts in 1872			7.53 per cent.
" " " " 1871			8.12 "
" " " " 1870			8.85 "
" " " " 1869			8.45 "

Policies in force, Dec. 31, 1872, 62,868, insuring $181,896,167.00.

JAMES GOODWIN, President.
JACOB L. GREENE, Secretary.

LUMBER.

LUMBER | LUMBER
Cheap. | Cheap.

Corner Canal and Mather-sts.,
THE OLD STAND OF
R. FOWLER & CO.

Stock of Lumber, &c., must be sold before April 1.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF WRENN & BREWSTER, 96 Washington-st.

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed. Gold, Government Bonds, Local Stocks, and Commercial Paper Bought and Sold.

Collateral Loans and Commercial Paper form a leading feature in our business, for the negotiation of which we have unusual facilities.

FOR SALE,

A Banking House, well situated in a city of (6,400) six thousand four hundred inhabitants, and in one of the best Counties in Iowa. Reason for selling: Retiring from business. Address O 67, Tribune office.

LOCAL STOCKS.

NATIONAL BANKS, CHICAGO CITY GAS COMPANY, TRADERS' INSURANCE.
For sale by WILLIAM P. WATSON & CO., 105 Clark-st., Local Stock and Note Brokers.

MONEY TO LOAN

In any amount of even thousands, on income producing real estate, at 9 per cent interest.
OGDEN & SCUDDER, Room 3, Nixon's Building.

WANTED.

Position Wanted

By a young man as Cashier, Bookkeeper, or Correspondent. Has been Manager of a large Banking House. Best of references given. Address A 62, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.
PIANOS.

Seventy-five First Premiums Awarded for BEST PIANO 20,000 have been manufactured and are now in USE. Franz Liszt, first of living Pianists, says it is the most admirable instrument ever made.
These Pianos, both Grand and Square, can be seen in Chicago, in large numbers, with a variety of other manufactures, at the Piano and Organ Warerooms of

W. W. KIMBALL,
Sole Northwestern Agent,
Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

A large assortment of new Pianos and Organs to RENT. Parties wishing to pay by installments can be accommodated.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

HILGER, JENKINS & FAXON,
107 STATE-ST.,
HAVE ON HAND A FULL STOCK OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS,
WINDOW SHADES, BEDDING,
AND
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

CHAS. A. KNIGHT. CHAS. E. LEONARD.
KNIGHT & LEONARD,
Successors to Horton & Leonard,
Printers,
HAVE REMOVED
TO
105, 107 and 109 Madison-st.,
Between Clark and Dearborn-sts.

REMOVAL.
JEWETT,
MANUFACTURER OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Removed to 268 STATE-ST.

ART GALLERY.

$3 COPYING. $3
TAKE YOUR Old Pictures of Deceased Friends
To BRAND'S, to have them beautifully copied and enlarged.
BRAND'S ART GALLERY, 596 Wabash-av.

$3 Children's PHOTOGRAPHS. $3
BRAND makes a specialty of Children's Photographs; so while the little ones are in good health, take them to his studio, where you will get the finest work for THREE DOLLARS PER DOZEN.
596 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

BANKERS' SHEARS
AND
ERASING KNIVES,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 and 120 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

An Elegant Suburban Residence, situated in Park Ridge, 13 miles from the city, on the C. & N. W. R. R. The house is brick, and contains 15 rooms. The grounds are large and finely laid out, and well supplied with smal fruit. Possession given May 1. Apply to A. W. PENNY, 21 South Canal-st.

KIRKLAND GRATE COAL,
Mined by Kirkland & Co., Veeders, Fountain Co., Ind. Sold by C. H. DYER & CO., Cor. Wabash-av. and Madison-st.

Brick for Sale.
Racine and Milwaukee Colored, Pressed, and Common Brick for sale at No. 78 North LaSalle-st.
C. A. SMITH & CO.

BUSINESS CARDS.

RITCHIE, GREGG, GILLESPIE & CO.
70 LaSalle-st., Chicago.
IMPORTERS OF
Scotch Pig Iron, Rails, Cast Iron Pipe.
SHIPPERS OF
CANADIAN & UNITED STATES PRODUCE.
Ritchie, Gregg, Gillespie & Co.......Montreal.
Ritchie, Rigney & Co.......London.
Thomas Rigney & Co.......New York.

J. M. W. JONES,
STATIONER,
PRINTER & BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.
68 South Canal-st., and 107 South Clark-st., Methodist Church Block.

W. L. BARMUM,
MERCHANT TAILOR AND HABERDASHER, from 385 Wabash-av. to 154 Dearborn-st., and will be pleased to see his friends and customers at his new store.

GENERAL NOTICES.

DIVIDEND.
Irving Fire Insurance Comp'y.
A further and final dividend on the claims against this Company, has been declared; and is now payable at the office of S. M. Moore & Co., 119 to 121 LaSalle-st.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Receiver.
Chicago, March 11, 1873.

SHOW-CASES.

SHOW CASES,
AT
BARCLAY'S,
141 STATE-ST.
Silver, $4 per foot. Walnut, $2 and $3 per foot.

BANK STATEMENT.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF
Lunt, Preston & Kean,
BANKERS,

As made to the Clearing House Association, at the Close of Business, February 28, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills discounted—Time	$461,614.81	
Loans on call secured by Governments and other Cash Collaterals	110,004.83	
		$571,619.64
Overdrafts		5,130.29
Furniture and Fixtures		2,500.00
Due from Banks and Bankers		250,703.06
U. S. and Cook Co. Bonds and other securities		46,032.00
Revenue Stamps		1,363.31
Cash on hand	158,227.04	
Checks on other b'ks	50,221.56	
		208,448.60
		$1,086,796.93

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		100,000.00
Deposits—city	669,020.46	
Deposits—country	300,562.44	
		969,582.90
Exchange		17,214.03
		$1,086,796.93

State of Illinois, City of Chicago, County of Cook, ss.:
I, F. W. Crosby, of the firm of Lunt, Preston & Kean, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. W. CROSBY.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th day of March, 1873. (Signed) ALBERT P. SMITH, Notary Public.

WINES.

15,000 Gallons
NATIVE WINES,
GUARANTEED PURE,
GROWN AT
WHITE ELK VINEYARDS,
Keokuk, Iowa.

We offer for sale the following brands of Wines, viz: CONCORD, IVES, CATAWBA, CLINTON, NORTON, DELAWARE, SACRAMENTAL, and MEDICINAL, put up in cases (twelve bottles), and in five, ten, twenty, and forty gallon packages. Shipment made direct from the vineyards if desired.
SAM'L MYERS & CO., 268 and 270 East Madison-st.

HATS, CAPS, &c.

Spring Trade--1873.
CLEAVELAND & JOHNSON,
WHOLESALE
HATS, CAPS,
STRAW GOODS,
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Cor. Market and Monroe-sts.
Our stock is entirely new and fresh, and we guarantee to make the very lowest prices.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

SPRING, 1873.
WE INVITE
Every Gentleman desiring an Elegant Suit, made from Extra choice Fabrics, imported Expressly for our use, which Exactly meets his wants, Either for marriage, demi-toilet or business uses, to call on
ELY,
IMPORTING TAILOR,
657 Wabash-av.,
And be "Suited."
Clergymen 10 per cent discount.
ESTABLISHED.......1854.

RANGES, &c.

VAN'S RANGES,
Carving Tables, Broilers, &c.
HERON, SMITH & MOOERS,
S. E. cor. Clinton and Washington-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VERMONT.
THE WOODSTOCK POST
Contains a full weekly report of news from every county in the State. $1.50 a year. Specimen copies free. Address THE WOODSTOCK POST, Woodstock, Vt.

HARNESS.
THE LARGEST STOCK, LOWEST PRICE, BEST WORK.
SHORT & BRAYTON,
No. 181 East Madison-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS,
TUESDAY, MARCH 11.
THE MAGNIFICENT PASSENGER STEAMER,
GREAT REPUBLIC,
Capt. THORWEGAN, J. P. YOUNG, Clerk, leaves St. Louis positively on March 11 for MEMPHIS, VICKSBURG, NATCHEZ, NEW ORLEANS, and all way landings. The passenger accommodations on this palatial Steamer are unsurpassed. For passage apply to THOMAS MORRISON & CO., 201 N. Levee, St. Louis.
N. B.—The Republic leaves Cairo Thursday, March 13.

TO RENT.

HOUSE TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.
At a great bargain. A newly furnished marble front house near Union Park, containing 16 rooms, and all the modern improvements; possession given immediately if required. For particulars, address M. S., Tribune office.

TO RENT.
From April 1, an elegant 3-story and basement marble-front house, handsomely furnished, and with all modern improvements. Location one of the best in the city. Rent, $300 per month. Apply to O 93, Tribune office.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.
A regular communication of Blaney Lodge, No. 271, A. F. and A. M., will be held in Oriental Hall, this (Wednesday) evening, at 7:30 p. m. Work on M. M. Degree.
J. D. C. WHITNEY, Sec. pro tem.

Masonic.
Regular communication of H. W. Bigelow Lodge, No. 438, A. F. & A. M., Wednesday evening, March 12, at Lessing Hall, No. 12 North Clinton-st., for work on M. M. degree. All members are hereby notified to attend. Business of great importance to the Lodge. Visitors cordially invited. By order of B. T. SMITH, W. M.
H. O. COLLINS, Sec.

WASHINGTON.

The Caldwell Case Discussed in the Senate Yesterday.

Senator Pinchback, of Louisiana, Makes Known His Grievance.

The Surplus $44,000,000 Greenbacks to Be Reissued.

Run on the Washington Savings Bank---Financial Troubles.

The Attorney-General Declares Council Bluffs the Pacific Road Terminus.

Nominations and Confirmations of Office-Seekers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CALDWELL CASE.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Caldwell case took up the entire time of the open session of the Senate to-day. The reading of Caleb Cushing's argument in behalf of Caldwell, was continued and finished. Then Carpenter made an attempt to reply to Morton's masterly effort of yesterday. The word attempt is used because Carpenter's speech to-day was unworthy of what are generally conceded to be his abilities. It was a mere attack on Mr. Morton of the most personal character, coupled with the effort to justify the use of money at elections. A vote might have been reached before the adjournment, but for the interposition of Logan, who desired to submit a few remarks in behalf of Caldwell. Those who have canvassed the Senate are of the firm opinion that Morton's resolution will prevail, and that Caldwell will be expelled the Senate. It is the opinion of your correspondent, however, that Morton will be abandoned by his party associates, and that, when the vote comes to be taken to-morrow, Caldwell will escape expulsion by a majority of about 10 votes. Cameron has been lobbying in his interest to-day with something of his old time energy, while other, and perhaps stronger, influences have been set to work to accomplish Caldwell's acquittal.

COMPTROLLER KNOX—THE SAVINGS BANKS.

There is a rumor out to-night that the removal of Comptroller Knox will shortly be attempted, because of the report of this official condemning the practices of the various savings banks of this city. Since the report was made public there has been a general feeling of insecurity among depositors, which culminated to-day in a run on the Washington Bank. There were symptoms yesterday of a run upon the Freedmen's Savings Bank, but, owing to some strong influence, it was stopped before it had assumed anything like a serious form. According to the Comptroller's report, the Washington Bank is in a much better condition than the Freedmen's, although the language used by the Comptroller is, that owing to the peculiar manner in which it invested its deposits, it was advisable that its charter should be repealed. Commencing simultaneously with the opening of this bank this morning, the crowd commenced to gather in front of the building to such an extent as even to interrupt traffic. All day long the eager depositors have swarmed at the doors of the institution, with their books in hand, anxious only to obtain the original amount of their deposits, unmindful of the interest accruing thereon. To prevent a general panic, and to restore confidence among the depositors, the various banks have come to the rescue of the imperiled Washington Savings Institution, and the prospect is that so far as these depositors are concerned, confidence will be restored. It is predicted, however, that the contagion of example will extend to the colored people, and that to-morrow a tremendous run may be expected on the Freedmen's Savings Bank. There is a general panicky feeling here in monetary circles to-night, and a prevailing conviction that only the wisest and most prudent management can prevent a general financial catastrophe.

PINCHBACK.

The negro Senator from Louisiana, Pinchback, has addressed a communication to the Republican members of the Senate, complaining that he has not been fairly treated, and that his claims have been ignored without a hearing. He holds that he has as much right to a seat in the Senate as Spencer, of Alabama, whose election was held under similar circumstances. Had Congress ignored both the parties claiming recognition in Louisiana, and ordered a new election, Pinchback says he would have had no ground for complaint, but the President has recognized the Kellogg Government, and Congress, by failing to act in the matter, has virtually indorsed him, and as Pinchback was elected by the Kellogg Legislature, he holds that he has a prima facie right to be admitted. In private conversation, Pinchback intimates that had he been a white man like Spencer, there would have been no trouble. At all events he cannot understand the difference which the Senate has made between him and the Senator from Alabama, Congress having failed to take action on the matter.

THE FORTY-FOUR MILLIONS.

It is reported that the Secretary of the Treasury will issue the $44,000,000 of legal-tender reserve. There is a strong pressure brought to bear from the West and the South, where more currency is wanted, to induce the Secretary to act immediately. Of course it meets with opposition from the Eastern bankers and capitalists. The Senate Finance Committee made a report against the power of the Secretary to issue this reserve, but it was not acted on, and Boutwell thinks he is free to act. He is of opinion that the business of the country demands more currency.

PACIFIC RAILROAD TELEGRAPH.

The several laws chartering the Pacific Railroads provided for the construction of railroads and telegraph lines. In building the latter, the Companies have very generally consulted their own convenience, rather than that of the public, and have left the general telegraphing business to the Western Union and other companies, who have built lines of their own or purchased those already built. The result is, that the Government telegraphing west of the Missouri River, except where it is from one local station to another, on one of the Pacific Roads, goes over the Western Union wires, and not over those belonging to the railroads. Under this state of affairs, the question arose in the Treasury Department touching the right of the Government, under the acts chartering the Pacific Railways, to retain one-half the amount due these telegraph companies for service, and apply it to the interest account of the roads. The Attorney-General, in an opinion recently given, decides that the telegraph companies are entitled to receive the full amount which they earned.

THE OMAHA BRIDGE.

The controversy between the Government and the Union Pacific Railway in regard to the toll on Government freights taken across the Omaha bridge over the Missouri River has been recently settled. The railroad and Bridge Companies have held that the Union Pacific road began on the west bank of the river, and that the act authorizing the Government to withhold one-half the amount due the Company for freight did not apply to the tolls due the Bridge Companies. The Attorney-General has decided that the Union Pacific Railway begins on the east bank of the river, and that one-half the tolls due that Company must be retained by the Government, but applied to the payment of the interest due from the road.

ANOTHER CAUCUS.

The Republican Senators had another caucus this afternoon for the purpose of disposing of the proposition made by the Democrats to the effect that they be allowed additional representation on the important committees. The more conservative Republican Senators urged the strength of the claim preferred by the Democrats, and, after a somewhat severe partisan discussion, their views triumphed. The programme of the caucus as agreed on is as follows: The Committees on Pensions, Claims, Appropriations, Post-Offices, and Roads are to be increased from seven, the present number, to nine members, and on each of them the minority will be allowed a representation of two. The three leading Committees, to-wit: Finance, Foreign Relations, and Judiciary, will retain their old number of seven members, on which the minority will be allowed to have a two-sevenths representation. This action so satisfies the minority that they will hold a caucus to-morrow morning, simply to present names to fill the vacancies.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECLINES THE EXTRA PAY.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Congressman W. B. Roberts, of this city, has written a letter to Secretary Boutwell, declining to receive the $5,000 extra pay, and directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to pay the sum into the United States Treasury. Mr. Roberts says: "I was undecided whether to distribute the amount among the charities of my Congressional District, or turn it over to the Treasury of the United States, but on consideration I have taken the proper one under the circumstances."

[To the Associated Press.]

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Collectors of Internal Revenue—Wm. A. Nixon, Sixth District of Iowa; Mark Flanegan, First District of Michigan; H. B. Rowlson, Third District of Michigan; C. P. Dake, Fifth District of Michigan; James Fishback, Tenth District of Illinois; John Connell, Fourth District of Iowa; John E. Blaine, Ninth District of Kentucky; Joseph Lackey, Minnesota, Department Commissioner of Pensions; C. B. Tyler, Register of the Land Office, New Ulm, Minn. Receivers of Public Moneys—P. A. Chalfant, Independence, Mo.; S. H. Wright, Carson City, Nev. Pension Agents—J. Foster, Jr., Grand Rapids, Mich.; S. Post, Detroit, Mich.; D. T. Boynton, Knoxville, Tenn.; J. H. Moore, Springfield, Ill.; J. A. Norris, Columbus, O.; James Lindsay, St. Louis, Mo.; W. T. Elliott, Nashville, Tenn.

Postmasters—E. Beebe, Decatur, Mich.; Cornelius Parmenter, Lima, O.; Robert J. Adams, Pontiac, Ill.; John L. Campbell, Olney, Ill.; H. A. Kenyon, Dwight, Ill.; B. H. Mellen, Amboy, Ill.; Daniel Sinclair, Winona, Minn.; John Kennedy, Hastings, Minn.; W. G. Cuttar, Northfield, Minn.; Cornell C. Ryster, Independence, Mo.; C. J. Filly, St. Louis, Mo.; John B. Dowd, Rockville, Ind.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Joseph Lackey, Minnesota, Deputy Commissioner of Pensions. Pension Agents—Samuel Post, Michigan, at Detroit; J. Foote, Jr., Michigan, at Grand Rapids; Daniel Boynton, Tennessee, at Knoxville; Jesse H. Moore, Illinois, at Springfield. Collectors of Internal Revenue—Crawley P. Dake, Fifth District of Michigan; Mark Flanagan, First District of Michigan.

GOVERNMENT DIRECTORS—UNION PACIFIC.

The President to-day reappointed the present Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for one year from to-day. They are Hiram Price and James F. Wilson, of Iowa; J. C. Harrison, Indiana; J. H. Millard, Nebraska; and D. S. Ruddock, Connecticut.

SENATE COMMITTEES.

The Republican Senatorial caucus, this afternoon, agreed to add two more members to each of the Committees on Appropriations, Public Lands, Post-Office, and Privileges and Elections. Each of these Committees will have two Opposition members, as will also each of the Committees on Judiciary, Naval, and Military Affairs. Several of the Committees may have three Opposition members. The Committee on Foreign Relations will have only one Opposition member. The Republicans leave to the Opposition the filling of the reserved vacancies.

THE CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet session to-day was of brief duration. The President was suffering from a severe cold, contracted on the inauguration day.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

CLAYTON.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Mr. CLAYTON asked that his case be taken up after Caldwell's was disposed of.

Mr. WRIGHT, of the Special Committee of last session, introduced a resolution that the charges against the official conduct of Powell Clayton had not been sustained, and that the Committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

SWORN IN.

Mr. John B. Gordon, Senator-elect from Georgia, was sworn in.

THE MACKINAC PARK.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.) introduced a resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to consider and report as to the expediency of setting apart a portion of the Island of Mackinac for a public park. Some opposition was made to the resolution, but it finally passed—37 to 13.

STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to furnish to the Senate, at the next session, information as to how many superficial feet of clear space is accorded to each steerage emigrant on shipboard, and to have the atmosphere of such portions of the ship to which they are assigned chemically analyzed by proper and reliable experts; and to ascertain and report upon the general treatment accorded to emigrants, and suggest such modifications in the existing laws as will secure the better comfort and treatment of such emigrants.

CALDWELL.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the case of Senator Caldwell.

His statement was read. He puts his defense upon these grounds:

First—The election of a Senator like enactment of a law is the act of a State in its sovereign capacity, and the motives of the members voting cannot be inquired into for the purpose of invalidating it.

Second—In judging of qualifications, the Senate cannot add to those presented by the Constitution. In judging of reasons, the legal requirements cannot be amplified, and in judging of elections, the only questions to be considered are: Was it the Legislature of the State that made the election? Was it held at the time and place and in the manner prescribed by act of Congress, and did the certified person receive a majority? In this case these questions are all answered in the affirmative.

Third—Not a dollar is traced from Caldwell, or by his authority, or from anybody else, to any member of the Legislature as a consideration for his vote.

Caldwell concludes as follows: "I beg, therefore, that the Senators will stop to consider well before committing themselves to a precedent, which will result in a great wrong to me, and may in future work equal injury to others. I fully appreciate the dignity of a Senator of the United States, and I am proud to say, that not even the Satanic malignity of my enemies has been able to invent the breath of suspicion as to my official conduct, nor have they, after two exhaustive investigations, been able to connect me with one dollar corruptly used to influence any member of the Legislature. They have been forced to rely upon their own false statements as to my admissions, which I here, before this body and upon my conscience, pronounce wickedly and maliciously false, and I here most solemnly declare, that I never did directly or indirectly pay, or cause to be paid one dollar, or any other thing of value, or any consideration whatever for any man's vote for me for the Senate. Am I then to be the victim of a wicked conspiracy? Are these bold, bad men, whose very names are synonymous with crime and corruption in my own State to succeed by the force of their own false statements in bringing disgrace and ruin upon me; and that too because I chose to cross their political paths, and declined to submit to their unrighteous demands? Wherever my enemies could by misrepresentations prejudice me in the estimation of newspaper men, they have turned upon me the wrath of an all-powerful press. I beg the Senators to reflect that it is not alone to retain a seat in this body that I have for the past eighteen months been resisting the wicked designs of these men, but rather to defeat them in their base and infamous attempt to attach disgrace and dishonor to my name."

Mr. CARPENTER said that it was with surprise and grief he listened to the argument of the Senator from Indiana (Morton) yesterday, and said he had never before seen the Senator in the warmth of political debate vigorously extending his right hand to support his views, and bringing it down on the Senator from Kansas with all the earnestness that he would attack a political opponent. When you come to the mere fact of money having been drawn out of the Bank at Lawrence, and paid to a party on the same day, you have not proved that the money was used to bribe a legislator. The money might have been expended for railroad or other legitimate purposes. The Senate ought to confine themselves to the judicial rules of testimony. The testimony against Caldwell was not such as would be submitted by a court to a jury. As to Caldwell's guilt, he should vote against the expulsion of the Senator, and asked the Senators, before they cast their votes to disgrace him, at least to read and study the testimony. He would ask for Caldwell what he would ask for any man charged with crime. He would ask the Court to discharge its duty, no matter what might be said by mobs outside.

Without proceeding further in the debate, the Senate went into executive session, and soon afterwards

Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Suspension of a Cotton House—Postal Reform—The Labor Question—Prison Mismanagement—The Case of Foster—Alleged Defalcation—A Batch of Murder Trials—The Samana Bay Company.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The Samana Bay Company held a meeting to-day and transacted considerable business relating to their new possession in San Domingo. A collector and fiscal agent were appointed, and wharf regulations framed. They resolved to recruit a large garrison in New York and send it down at an early moment. Quarantine regulations were adopted, and Gen. Dick Taylor, of Louisiana, was appointed Commissioner. Letters from Madrid were read proposing to lay a cable from Spain to Samana Bay. Capt. Samuels was elected Vice-President, to act as a medium between the Directors and the Samana Bay Government. Additional steamers will be placed on the route between New York and Samana. The Company purchased the steamer Tybee to-day for $57,000, and she will depart from New York to-morrow. The Company has received proposals from parties desiring to fish in Samana waters. A resolution was passed to establish a government on the peninsula, and offer real estate for sale.

The creditors of the dry goods firm of George B. Grinnell & Co., which failed in 1861, have just received their indebtedness in full from Mr. Grinnell, with interest in full for twelve years.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, March 11.—The suspension of C. B. Camp & Co., cotton merchants, was announced yesterday.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield, of this city, has submitted to the Postmaster General an elaborate report upon local postal systems, and letter collection and delivery in London and Paris, with suggestions in reference to the adoption of their best features in New York.

Employers and workingmen are now beginning to discuss the proposed movement in various trades with reference to wages and hours of labor. Conflicting opinions prevail on both sides. The employers seem to be unanimous in their opposition to a reduction of hours, while the workmen are not united, and many regard favorably the ten-hour system.

The investigation into the condition of the Tombs Prison and Blackwell's Island, by one of the morning papers, shows that criminal justice here is administered in the most reckless and unjust manner. The prison discipline and management at Blackwell's Island are wanting in influences calculated to inspire any encouragement for the reform in the inmates. Police Justices are constantly committing prisoners in disregard of facts. It is a common thing at the Tombs to have cases disposed of at the rate of one a minute.

It is now publicly charged that Mrs. Putnam received $15,000 in consideration of her appeal to Gov. Dix to have the sentence of Foster, the car-hook murderer of Putnam, commuted to lesser punishment. A number of gentlemen, cognizant of the facts, have petitioned the Governor to decide the case only on its merits.

The *Times* again urges a commutation of Foster's sentence. The case excites much public attention. A letter from Hon. Wm. Orton, President Western Union Telegraph Company, is published to-day in favor of commutation, based on the application of the jurors that they never regarded the condemned guilty of murder in the first degree.

Treasurer Winant, of Staten Island, is said to have defaulted to the extent of $36,000. The Supervisors are to sue him for that amount.

The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's steamers Moro Castle and Columbia were sold at auction to-day, by order of the United States District Court. Both were purchased by W. H. Starbruck. It is rumored they will soon be transferred to the old company.

The impending strike of the carpenters has not fully developed, but the men are determined to resist payment by the hour. Committees were appointed to confer with bosses, in the hope of an amicable arrangement.

The Board of Apportionment has authorized the issue of bonds in $3,800,000 for widening and paving Broadway.

The homicide cases of Rosenzweig, Hegger, and Sharkey will be ready for trial next week.

Patrick Leavy, the wife-murderer, will be examined by medical experts in insanity.

Van Syckel, the Brooklyn wife-poisoner, has been refused a writ of habeas corpus, and his trial is set for April.

In the Oyer and Terminer Court, to-day, when the District Attorney moved for the trial of Bleakeley, for the murder of his niece, Maud Merrill, counsel asked postponement, saying the accused insisted that he was sane, while the counsel considered him insane. A medical commission will probably consider Bleakeley's sanity.

The counsel for Nixon said insanity would not be raised in that case.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Penitentiary Investigation—The Lake Front Bill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, March 11.—The Penitentiary Committee held a session to-night, and Commissioner Reed testified in effect that the property in the prison was not appraised as high in the last report of the Commissioners by $2,611 as by the special Committee of 1871. There was added during the last year, $15,742.35 worth of property, and the only articles appraised higher were bedcots which rose about $1,000 in value. The State owed the prison about $40,000 for stone, part of which was due other parties. There was owing the State $20,000 of assets, making the entire profits $25,000. He testified further that the quarry was the property of his wife. He was cross-examined at length, nothing new being developed.

Col. Beardslee, of Rock Island, testified that he was in no way interested in the Rosenfield contract, and the Committee passed a resolution exonerating him from all the charges, so that the Senate might not hesitate to confirm his nomination as Trustee of the Soldiers' Orphan Home.

After much wrangling among counsel, the Committee adjourned to meet on Thursday, when Gov. Palmer will testify relative to the conduct of the prison.

In the Senate Municipal Committee, to-night, Senator Brooks moved to refer the Lake Front Front Repealing bill to the Judiciary, which was lost, and the Chairman was instructed to report it to the Senate without recommendation, which will be done to-morrow.

The same Committee voted unanimously to recommend the passage of House bill 19, relative to Chicago taxes. The prospect of its passage through the Senate is excellent.

The Case of Senator Bogy.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—The *Republican* has a special from Jefferson City, Mo., which says it is understood there that a memorial was drawn up at the Planters' House, in St. Louis, on Sunday, by several leading Democrats, in and out of the Legislature, and forwarded to the Committee on Privileges and Elections at Washington, which contains some new testimony in the alleged Bogy bribery matter. The purport of this testimony is said to be that during the last Senatorial Democratic caucus, after Gen. Phelps had been dropped, Col. McAfee, the law partner of Phelps, determined to urge the Phelps men to vote for Blair, and with this view called some of Phelps' friends out of the caucus and told them Phelps desired his friends to vote for Blair, as he (Phelps) had been beaten by the money of Bogy. A leading member, who was working for Bogy, came out of the caucus room at this time, and stated to members in the rotunda, and who were Phelps men, that Bogy would give $10,000 to be elected. Maj. Melton and Gen. Joe Shelby, who were in the rotunda at the time, are said to have heard and commented upon this offer. It is further stated that Mr. Hutchins, the member from St. Louis, who is evidently referred to in the dispatch as the leading member who was working for Bogy, had a short talk with another member, and that that member and one or two others who had avowed their intention to vote for Blair went into the caucus and voted for Bogy. These statements, it is said, will be sworn to, and the names of the witnesses will be sent on with the memorial.

POLITICAL.

New Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, N. H., March 11.—The annual election for Governor, Railroad Commissioners, three members of Congress, State Counsellors, and members of the Legislature took place to-day. The canvass has been remarkably quiet. In many localities it was difficult to reach voting places in consequence of the bad weather and deep snow. Gov. Straw received the support of the Republicans for re-election, and ex-Gov. James A. Weston, the support of the Democrats. S. K. Mason and John Blackman were the nominees of the Liberal Republicans and Prohibitory-Liquor-law men, respectively, for Governor. The present Congressional delegation, Hibbard, Bell, and Parker, are Democrats, and candidates for re-election. The Republican candidates are W. B. Small, A. F. Pike, and S. G. Griffin. Eighty-one towns give Straw (Republican) 12,556. Weston (Democrat) 12,662. Blackman (Temperance) 401. Mason (Liberal) 267. The indications at present (9 p. m.) are that there is no election for Governor by the people.

CONCORD, N. H., March 11—11 p. m.—One hundred and twelve towns give Straw 18,655; Weston, 17,599; scattering, 889. Straw's majorisy, 167. The same towns last year gave 1,538 majority for Straw.

LATER.—One hundred and sixteen towns give Straw 21,632; Weston, 19,161; Blackman, 710; Mason, 336. The net loss for Straw from last year is 640. The Republicans think it probable that Democratic Congressmen are elected from the three districts, and that there is no election of Governor by the people. They claim the Senate and the House, the former by a small majority.

CONCORD, N. H., March 11—Midnight.—One hundred and thirty towns give Straw 24,971; Weston, 21,857; Blackman (Temperance), 826; and Mason (Liberal), 466. The relative gains and losses show a Republican net loss of 908.

The telegraph office at Island Pond was burned this evening, and the election returns from the towns in the upper part of the State will probably not be received to-night.

Massachusetts Senatorship.

BOSTON, Mass., March 11.—The State Senate this afternoon, on the first ballot for a United States Senator, gave 10 votes for Boutwell, 11 for Dawes, 9 for Loring, and 4 for Hoar, the rest being scattering, 38 of the 40 votes being given. In the House, Boutwell had 110 votes; Dawes, 83; Loring, 16; Hoar, 7; Whiting, 9; Banks, 9; 3 scattering, 237 votes being given.

There were four ballots in the State Senate this afternoon for Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Wilson in the United States Senate, and in consequence of the great pressure brought to bear on the members, there was no choice on the part of that body. On the second ballot Dawes had 15 votes; Boutwell 10; Loring 8; and 5 scattering; total, 38. On the third and fourth ballots, Dawes had 12; Boutwell, 9; Loring, 9; and 8 scattering. At this point the voting was postponed.

In the House, the second ballot resulted in the choice of Boutwell, who received 124 votes of 238 given, Dawes getting 92; Loring, 10; Whiting, 6; and the rest scattering. The result was a surprise to the supporters of Dawes, and to-night a number of them had a caucus, and resolved to stick by their candidate. It was also announced that Whiting would probably withdraw in the Convention to-morrow in favor of Dawes, but even the full vote of Whiting will not help Dawes, and it is generally conceded here, this evening, that Boutwell will be elected on the first ballot of the two branches of the Legislature, in convention at noon to-morrow.

Democratic Nominations at Columbus, O.

COLUMBUS, March 11.—The Democrats of this county to-day nominated R. P. L. Baker and J. T. Richley, of Columbus, as candidates for members of the Constitutional Convention. The Democratic Judicial Convention of this district to-day nominated E. F. Bingham for the Common Pleas Court.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Doubts About the Modocs Surrendering—Political News.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—A dispatch from Yreka, this evening, says Frank Merritt arrived last night from Fairchild's. He says Capt. Jack was to be in last Friday to treat with Gen. Canby. Instead of his coming, Boston and Limpy came with the report that Capt. Jack's principal men were hunting deer, and as soon as they came he would meet the General. He appointed Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock to meet at the Point of Rocks, near Tule Lake, where he would have his squaws and children. He wanted only the General, Applegate, and the Commission to come, without any soldiers, and to bring three wagons. The General will send up three wagons and a few men as agreed, but he will take good care to have the soldiers within hailing distance, as all the white men, even Steele and Riddle, are afraid of treachery, or believe they will not surrender. When "Bogus Charley" was at Fairchild's, he boasted he was good for twenty soldiers; that the Modocs could divide up into small parties of two and three and commit raids on the settlers. The soldiers could not catch them. "Charley" stole a can of powder while at Fairchild's, and on his way back to the lava-bed found a lot of cartridges for needle-guns which had been dropped by a soldier near the military camps. The Indians, undoubtedly, have plenty of arms and ammunition. Unless they surrender on Monday, we doubt very much they are treacherously playing some points to gain the advantage.

The stock-raisers in the Modoc section complain of losing a large number of their cattle and sheep. The Indians are killing what they need, and so are the Oregon teamsters, who work by the day and board themselves. Besides these, some soldiers also kill cattle and sheep.

Lieut. Boutel and two non-commissioned officers, en route for Reddington to bring some recruits for the First Cavalry, arrived this afternoon, from whom we learn that E. Steele stated from Derris Ranch yesterday morning, taking four wagons and teams, only one teamster accompanying him. Steele had been sent to see some of the Indians beforehand, and felt confident they would come to the Point of Rocks, there to be taken in the wagons to a place across the creek opposite Darris. House-tents have been put up and made comfortable with an abundance of hay. Firewood, food, and various articles have also been provided for the convenience of the Modocs. There was still considerable doubt felt by some about Jack's coming out.

A dispatch from Sacramento says that Adams, the railroad candidate for third Trustee, is probably elected by a small majority. Cannot get full returns till after midnight.

The "Non-Explosive."

CAIRO, Ill., March 11.—At about 8 o'clock this morning, a Mrs. Sallie Herndon, a dressmaker on Commercial avenue, in this city, in an attempt to light a fire in a stove with "Aurora oil," was so badly burned that her physician thinks she will die. She has two or three children, and is in destitute circumstances.

Obituary.

CONCORD, N. H., March 11.—Henry A. Bellows Chief Justice of New Hampshire, was found dead in bed this morning. It is supposed that he died of heart disease. He was aged 70 years.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Prof. John Torrey, of Columbia College, formerly Chief of the Assay Office at the Sub-Treasury, died last evening.

A Stone-Cutter's Strike.

BOSTON, March 11.—The marble-cutters of the burnt district struck yesterday, demanding $21 per week instead of $15, their present wages.

The Oar.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 11.—Brown's challenge to Sadler will be accepted, but Sadler wishes to row at Saratoga instead of Halifax.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

Meeting of Farmers of Ford County, Ill.--Speech of Mr. S. R. Moore.

Resolutions of the Farmers' Club of Orland, Cook County, Ill.

The Question of State-Ownership--Action of the People of Weymouth, Mass.--Further Views of Mr. Edward Atkinson.

How the Farmers Suffer From the Tariff---"Protection" More Oppressive Than the Railroads.

Convention of Farmers of Ford County, Ill.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PAXTON, Ill., March 10, 1873.

A meeting of the farmers of this (Ford) County was held at the Court-House, for the purpose of organizing a county association. The attendance was large, every part of the county being well represented.

Throughout the meeting good order was maintained, the speeches and reports being listened to with marked attention.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

The temporary officers were: President, John Karr; Vice-President, Hiram Constant; Secretary, Merton Dunlap.

The following committees were appointed: Permanent Officers—Noel, Kusey, and Mitchell; Resolutions—Cumming, Constant, and Kirkpatrick.

The committees retired for deliberation, when

S. R. MOORE, OF KANKAKEE,

was introduced. The speaker commenced his address by referring to the many national advantages our producers possess, in a productive soil and temperate climate; and then proceeded to point out our real condition, and showed that but few farmers were earning more than a bare living. He said the public have been too prosperous in the past to be aware of the chains that were being fastened on them, or to combine against these attacks upon their most important interests. But an indifference that was very natural when wheat was worth $2 per bushel and corn 60 cents, will be found to be a very unnatural one when corn is worth only 20 cents, and other farm products in proportion. The universal depression that now prevails in the agricultural and mercantile classes in the West, is due to the monopolies that exert a controlling influence over all industries, chief of which is the Railroad Monopoly, and its twin brother in iniquity; the Protective Tariff. We must make war upon both of these robbers, and we will never succeed in conquering the one first named until we crush the other. The United States census of 1860 showed the average wealth of each individual in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois to be nearly equal. In 1870, the wealth of each individual in Pennsylvania had doubled, while it remained nearly stationary in the other named States. The tariff had doubled the aggregate wealth of one State, which it had exacted from the labor of the West. And what was true of Pennsylvania was equally true of New England. By railroad monopoly and unjust tariff protection, the West paid an unjust tribute to fill up their overflowing coffers; and then this money which is thus robbed from us, the robbers loan to us again at usurious rates of interest, and take a mortgage upon our lands to secure the bond.

But I shall proceed directly to the railroad monopoly,—not that it is the greater evil, but because it is more directly felt by you, and therefore has awakened a greater degree of interest. The speaker then proceeded to show that experience has taught us that there is no competition in the railroad system, but the inevitable result is combination, the massing of great through-lines into one interest, and then "pooling" the earnings, and fixing upon an arbitrary tariff for freights, limited only by the rapacity of the roads, and the ability of the producer to pay it.

Another grievance of a most frightful character consists in the process of "watering stock." The polite name in railroad circles is "capitalizing the earnings;" the vulgar name is stealing. The producers are not only compelled to pay a tariff on freights that yield a dividend of 10 per cent upon the actual capital, but also a dividend of equal amount upon the watered stock. I cannot tell you a moiety of the watering process in one address. If I did tell you the whole extent of it, you would think I was telling some fairy tale, or drawing a fancy picture. I will refer you to an instance of this process, as taken from the report of the officers of the Corporation. In 1862, the Cleveland, Ashtabula & Painsville Railroad had a capital of $800,000. For six years it paid dividends as follows:

	In stock, per cent.	In bonds, per cent.	In cash, per cent.
1862	10	13½	10
1863	10		13
1864			26
1865	25		10
1866			10
1867	75	20	10
Six years	120	33½	79

Making aggregate dividends in six years of 232½ per cent. These dividends commenced on a capital stock of $3,300,000. The happy possessor of $10,000 of stock held at the end of six years, $32,500, in stock and bonds for the investment of $10,000. In the meantime, he received $7,900 in cash dividends, a most brilliant robbery.

How is it with the farmer in the meantime? I watched his history for six years. He came West with $10,000. He bought a well-improved farm on the Illinois Central of

160 acres, at $40 per acre	$6,400
Four horses	500
Two wagons	250
One buggy	125
One reaper and mower	125
Harness and farm tools	500
	$7,850

The balance he invested in cattle and stock hogs. His wife was industrious, and made butter and cheese, and sold it. His two sons worked faithfully with the father. The girls did the housework, and assisted at the butter and cheese. At the end of six years, his farm is mortgaged $1,500; the land has depreciated largely in value. The whole family worked from 12 to 14 hours per day, in all kinds of weather; and, at the end of six years, he cannot dispose of his entire property and realize his first investment. This is no fancy picture. What became of this farmer's years of hard labor, and his family's toil? Watered stock, railroad extortion, and tariff monopoly took it.

The watered stock of the New York Central & Hudson River Road to Buffalo, 442 miles, is

	$57,576,700
Buffalo to Chicago, via Lake Shore, 540 miles	20,065,870
Total	$77,642,570
First cost	$35,572,433

This watered stock represents an amount equal to $79,000 per mile. The average price of carrying one bushel of corn to New York from Chicago, for the past five years, has been 32 cents per bushel during the five winter months. Had it not been for the watered stock, which is practically equal to the actual cost of the road, this corn could have been carried at 16 cents per bushel, and make the same dividends on the actual capital as 32 cents does on the actual and bogus capital, and the 16 cents per bushel saved would have been left with the farmer. This road is in the Vanderbilt interest, and extends to Omaha via the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road; and the watered stock from Omaha to New York, in this interest, is $135,125,430.

The speaker then exposed the watered stock on the Pennsylvania Central and its extensions, and the Erie Road and the Gould interests, and, by carefully-prepared figures, showed that the Vanderbilt, Gould, and Scott interests extorted from the West an annual tribute of not less than $31,000,000. He argued that, sooner or later, Congress must enact laws to regulate the railroad system; but we can't look to Congress for immediate relief. Illinois is many years in advance in this movement. The South does not yet feel this oppression so badly as her other wrongs, and her co-operation in Congress cannot be hoped for until her other wrongs are righted. The New England and pig-iron Pennsylvania protective-tariff robber is intermarried with the railroad monopoly robber; the fall of one will cause the destruction of the other; and we can hope for no immediate help in this direction. And, when I see the people's representatives, of all parties, creeds, and colors, deliberately vote $1,500,000 of your money (and which you can only pay by selling corn at 20 cents per bushel) in order to steal $5,000 each, then my heart fails me to expect justice from Congress until it is purified. The Congressman who will thus steal $5,000 of his constituents' money *will sell his vote to a tariff or railroad monopoly for a less sum.*

In the meantime, we must look to our own State for all the relief that she can give us, by the enactment and enforcement of stringent laws, that will protect our interests. The first duty of a government is to protect the citizen from wrong and oppression; and the State that fails in this first duty is a delusion and a snare, and the sooner it is abolished the better for the people. Better have no government than a government that affords you no protection, and protects your foe.

The railroads claim these extraordinary rights by reason of their charters. I affirm that there is but one railroad in the State of Illinois that *has a legal charter, or has a legal corporate existence.* All existing roads have been built since the adoption of the Constitution of 1848. Art. 10, Sec. 1, of that instrument says: "Corporations not possessing banking powers shall not be created by special acts, except for municipal purposes, and in case where, in the judgment of the General Assembly, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws." Railroads and corporations; they are not for municipal purposes, nor do they have banking powers; hence, the Constitution says they shall not be created by special laws, which means by private charters. In 1849 the Legislature passed an excellent general corporation act, which has remained ever since in force; and that act provides that the railroads should be subject to the legislative will, and remain under State control. In violation of the Constitution, and in fraud of the rights of the people, the railroads prepared special charters, and organized under them; *and there* is but one *railroad in the State of Illinois* whose charter is in conformity to this constitutional provision. The courts can declare, and will declare, the charters void, being in violation of the Constitution. The question came before our Supreme Court, when the Court said: "It is now too late to raise this [constitutional] objection, since, by the action of the General Assembly under this clause, special acts have been so long the order of the day, and the ruling passion with every Legislature which is convened under the Constitution, until their acts of this description fill a large and misshapen volume, and important and valuable interests are claimed under them. *This clause of the Constitution has been wholly disregarded,* but it would now produce wide-spread ruin to declare these acts unconstitutional and void."

The Court shows conclusively, by its reasoning, that the charters are unconstitutional; but, because of a great public exigency, the Court would acquiesce in their corporate existence. But, when these same corporations organized in violation of the Constitution, and in fraud of the law, became a fearful machinery of extortion and oppression, defying State authority, and setting the laws aside, there will no longer exist a great public necessity that will compel the courts to acquiesce in their corporate existence; but, when the viper stings to death the hand which fostered it, the public necessity will compel the courts to pronounce the righteous judgment of the law upon them.

The character of a railroads as *public* corporations, as distinguished from *private* corporations, was discussed at length. The roads are *public* corporations when they want a land-grant, State or National subsidies, county or town aid; they are public when they exercise the right of eminent domain; they admit they are public corporations for all purposes of interest to themselves, but claim to be private, when the State seeks to protect her citizens from extortionate charges. The Speaker read authorities where the Courts held the railroads to be public corporations, and held subject to legislative control.

He urged the people to make this war inside of the law, and under the law, and by the law, and eventually the victory will be ours.

At this point, the Committee came in, when the Speaker ceased his remarks, although urged by the audience to go on.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on Permanent Officers reported the following nominations, which were unanimously elected: J. D. Kilgore, President; Merton Dunlap, Recording-Secretary; Albert Cumming, Corresponding-Secretary; Benjamin Ferris, Treasurer. Executive Committee—W. W. Noel, C. W. Meharry, John Richardson. Each township association was instructed to elect a Vice-President for this association.

Mr. Ferris reported a constitution for the government of the association, which was adopted without dissent.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions, reported by the Committee, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, as farmers, are in favor of strict obedience to law, and demand a strict enforcement of the same.

Resolved, That we do not ignore the rights of others, but that we demand of our representatives the enactment of such laws as shall restrict all corporations, and prevent extortion and unjust discrimination, and to so amend our laws as to meet every emergency and the requirements of the courts.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the appointment of men as Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners who are not directly and in full sympathy with the agricultural interests of our State.

Resolved, That we hereby instruct our Senators and Representatives to use their influence for the passage of such laws as will authorize the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to prosecute all suits brought by or against citizens of Illinois for violation of a reasonable freight and passenger tariff on railroads.

Resolved, That we demand that banks shall be taxed on their circulation of currency, and regard the present rule as unjustly discriminating, making the burden of taxation unequally heavy on the farmers.

Resolved, That we demand the enforcement of our views in the above resolutions, regardless of all political parties; and that we will vote for only such men as vindicate our rights, regardless of party preferences.

An opportunity was then given to all desiring to become members, when nearly all present came forward and signed the Constitution.

The Convention then adjourned, to meet the first Saturday in June, unless the President deem it necessary to meet before that time.

Resolutions of the Orland Farmers' Club.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Below is a series of resolutions passed by the Orland (Cook County) Farmers' Club, March 1, 1873, as expressing our view of the present situation. By a vote, the Secretary was instructed to furnish copies of the same to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, *Western Rural, Inter-Ocean,* and *Prairie Farmer* for publication:

Resolved, 1. That cheap transportation is vital to the interests of both producer and consumer,—to the East as well as the West; and every combination to extort more than is legal or just ought no longer to be tolerated.

2. That, by reason of the extortionate charges on railroads, we are handling our grain at ruinous prices. Labor and the laborer is thus degraded. Our interests therefore, and that of our families, the interests of *labor* everywhere, and our *self-respect,* demand of us that we find a remedy and apply it.

3. That we call upon every department of the State Government—Legislature, Executive, and Judicial—for the enactment and enforcement of wholesome laws and regulations against the extortion and unjust discriminations of railroad companies and other monopolies.

4. That this question of railroad extortion, and rebellion against law, seriously affects the interests of the great mass of our people; and we will not cease our efforts until the matter is satisfactorily settled by law.

5. That the shortest and best method of bring this question of railroad tariffs and freights to a speedy decision is for the people, in every instance, to tender only the legal fare.

6. That the proposition to improve and enlarge the line of water communication by way of the lakes and the St. Lawrence, and the further extension of the vast interior river system of our country, together with additional outlets to the sea, will receive the hearty support of every farmer in the West; and we feel that we have a right to expect the early prosecution of these works, to a full and final completion, by the General Government.

7. That Congress has the undoubted right to regulate commerce between the States. We, therefore, earnestly invoke the aid of Congress to save that department of labor which feeds and sustains all the rest, from the injustice and extortion of the railroads of our country, which now seriously cripple our resources and threaten our ruin.

8. That, in view of the fact stated in the *Inter-Ocean* of Feb. 20, that the cost of sewing machines is from $5 to $7, or, with table and all complete, from $10 to $30, while they are sold at from $60 to $125, we are often reminded of the fact that we pay enormous profits to manufacturers and middle-men. Now, therefore, *resolved,* That we will use old mowers, reapers, and plows; wear our old hats, coats, pants, and *bonnets;* and paddle our own canoe generally, until we can purchase at prices somewhat corresponding to the prices we get for our produce and labor.

9. That hereafter, in purchasing implements, manufactures, and machinery, we will give middle-men and agents the go-by whenever we can do so, and pledge ourselves to not buy of companies who refuse to sell except through their agents.

10. That we deem it important that every town and county in the State (our own county of Cook amongst the rest) organize at once, so that there may be united, vigorous, and persistent action all along the line.

11. That we do not believe the doctrine that the people of Illinois, through charters given to railroad corporations, have conferred privileges whereby said corporations have the right to war against the best interests of our people, laugh to scorn the decisions of courts, and ride rough-shod over laws made by our Legislature, without being brought to account.

WILLIAM JENKSEN,
Secretary Orland Club.

The Question of State Ownership.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Weymouth, Mass., held at their Town Hall, in said town, on Monday, March 31, A. D. 1873, the following resolutions, offered by Nathaniel Blanchard, were unanimously adopted:

1. That the railroad corporations of this country, chartered by the people for the "public good," have become, through consolidations, the most gigantic monopoly of private capital now or ever existing upon this earth.

2. That this monopoly, by exorbitant transportation charges, have unjustly taken from the people many millions of money, which their managers have used in corrupting the law-makers, in subsidizing the press, in controling the finances, in paying large dividends upon their watered stocks, and last, but not least, in filling their own pockets with the earnings of through line cars furnished by dispatch freight companies, at an annual profit of nearly or quite 100 per cent.

3. That these railroad managers, in advancing grain-freights between Chicago and Boston, last fall, from 45 to 70 cents per 100 lbs (more than 55 per cent), virtually said to the Western farmers, "Your bountiful crop of corn shall prove a curse instead of a blessing; we will take all the benefit of this crop. If you are not satisfied, you can keep your corn, *or burn it;* the people have no rights that railway kings are bound to respect."

4. That the public for whose good the line of railroad from Boston to Albany was chartered do not all reside in Europe; and, in our opinion, the present tariff, which provides that wheat and corn brought from the West to Boston for the use of our own citizens shall pay $1 per ton (about 3 cents per bushel) higher freight than like shipments intended for European consumption, is an unjust discrimination against the people of Massachusetts, who especially need cheap food to enable them to sustain their large manufacturing interests.

5. That the managers of the Boston & Albany Railroad, by adopting a prohibitory tariff of $45 per car freight to Boston, on grain brought to Albany by the Erie Canal, and a fluctuating tariff, sometimes below $16 per car of 20,000 lbs., freight to Boston, on grain brought to Albany by the New York Central Railroad, have secured to Commodore Vanderbilt a New England business said to amount to three-fifths of all his through traffic.

6. That the Boston & Albany Railroad and the State of Massachusetts (its largest stockholder) have, by the unjust and discriminating tariffs before mentioned, prevented the people of Massachusetts from shipping their grain from the West via lake and canal to Albany,—a route against which no railroad transportation can successfully compete during more than one-half of the year,—and have secured to Commodore Vanderbilt the large New England business without which he could not have given his stockholders (mostly himself and family) $45,000,000 of watered stock, and paid them 4 per cent semi-annual dividends thereon.

7. That the Hoosac Tunnel should be wholly controlled by the State of Massachusetts, and a public railroad running from Boston to Troy, through said tunnel, should be purchased or built as soon as practicable.

8. That, in our opinion, the Legislature now in session should purchase the Boston & Albany Railroad at the price agreed upon in its charter, and secure to the people of Massachusetts a public railroad whose managers, acting for the "public good" only, shall say to the great Vanderbilt monopoly, "Your chains are broken; we will take your business upon the same terms we charge for like business brought to us by canal or otherwise." We ask the Legislature to make this purchase at once, because

First—The people require immediate relief from the heavy burdens now unjustly imposed upon them by railroad managers, and cannot obtain that relief from the Hoosac Tunnel route for a number of years.

Second—This railroad, which can be bought for about $25,000,000, including the shares now owned by the State, is to-day worth fully $10,000,000 more than it will cost, and is now earning more than 6 per cent per annum upon a capital of $39,000,000.

Third—This railroad is now in full operation,—a first-class road, fully equipped, with a large and rapidly increasing business, which will pay back to the people of Massachusetts all its cost, with interest, in from ten to fifteen years, provided the rates of transportation are not too largely reduced, thus securing to the people of Massachusetts a railroad property of great value; which value must continue to increase until some better mode of transportation is invented.

Voted, That a copy of the above resolutions be furnished to the press for publication.

A true copy of record.

Attest: FRANCIS AMBLER, Clerk.

WEYMOUTH, March 3, 1873.

Another Argument by Edward Atkinson.

In second interview with the Railroad Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, Mr. Edward Atkinson presented the following view against State ownership:

I have charged my adult mill operatives ten pounds of meat and flour a week each. Let me charge every man, woman, and child in Massachusetts (say 1,500,000) one-half pound of meat and one-half pound of flour a day, and you may claim that it shall all come from Chicago at a fair average summer and winter charge of $15 per ton, and how much do you suppose such charge comes to? Just 273,750 tons a year, at $15, $4,106,250. The tax you now impose on the people of Massachusetts for the annual interest charge on the money sunk in the Hoosac Tunnel alone is nearly one-fourth this sum. Will any advocate of further State ownership dare to reduce the figures I have given to the actual facts? Will any one deny that the annual tax now imposed upon the people, to pay the interest only on the Hoosac Tunnel debt is equal to at least one-third, if not one-half, the cost of transportation of all the western flour and meat consumed in this entire commonwealth? Let me put this in a formula that he who runs may understand. The cost of the tunnel, to this date, has been from $12,000,000 to $14,000,000, as given by the State Auditor, but this is only the apparent cost; if the cost of taxes already paid to meet the interest be added and the cost of the legislative wrangling, the printing, and other expenses that have not been charged to their account, is there any man here who dare deny that the tunnel and its railroad has cost, or will cost when completed, at least $20,000,000? The annual interest on this sum will be $1,200,000. Taking the average of years, $1,200,000 will pay the transportation charge on 1,200,000 barrels of flour, at summer rates, from Chicago to the centre of Massachusetts, and this quantity of flour would supply every man, woman, and child in the State with three pounds and one ounce of flour per week,—equal to three-fourths of a pound of bread per day,—a full supply. If this is true, and it cannot be gainsaid, then the effort to compass State construction of a tunnel ostensibly intended to cheapen the bread of the people of this State, works at this time in such manner as to put the great wheat-field of the West 1,000 miles further off. You will pay the railways $1,200,000 a year for bringing your flour, and you pay in addition a tax equal to that sum. On the one hand, Congress has pushed the great food-producing British Provinces 1,000 miles away from us by a National tax; on the other hand, the State has pushed the great wheat-field of our own country 1,000 miles further off than it really is by a State tax, and the people of Massachusetts are now called upon to indorse the acts and to request you to enact more preposterous measures of the same pernicious kind on the false pretense of promoting cheap food for the poor.

A Government Double-Track Road.

HANOVER, Jo Daviess Co., Ill., March 7, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There have appeared in THE TRIBUNE lately several articles on the subject of how we farmers are to get our surplus produce to market, so that we may have something for our year's labor; that we may divide the profits with the transportation companies, for we think there is some profit in farming if it was equally divided. During the summer season there are pretty good facilities for getting our produce off, but that is only one-half of the year. During the other half of the year, our produce is put into warehouses and elevators all along the railroads; and in your city a great deal is stored during the winter months. Now, all this costs something, and the grain has to pay for it. The railroads east of Chicago are unable to carry the produce forward, even at the present exorbitant rates. What the people want is, in my opinion, a good double-track railroad from some point on the Missouri River, running East through the heavy grain-producing States to the seaboard, say from Sioux City, through Central Iowa, thence across the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. This road should be built by the General Government and operated by it, adjusting its rates for freight, so that the revenue from it would pay the interest on the money invested in building the road, the operating expenses, keeping in repair, &c. This road would be able to carry an immense amount of freight, one train after another going at the rate of about 10 miles per hour, each way.

There might be passenger coaches attached to some of the trains, for the accommodation of those who wished to patronize them. This, I think, would give us cheap freights, as competing lines would have to lower their rates in order to get their share of the carrying trade.

This would be the best way to bring these monopolies to their feeling, by building a rival road, over which they could have no control, and no individual or corporation should ever have any interest in it. In this way, the grain could be loaded in the cars by the farmers, and be subject to no other charge, except for conveying the same to wherever it is destined for market. I this way I think a car load of corn or wheat could be loaded in Iowa, and delivered in New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, for 20 cents per bushel. Now corn East is worth about 65 cents per bushel, and here in the West from 15 to 20 cents per bushel. If we could add about 15 cents per bushel to the price of our corn, it would pay something for raising it. That would make our crop in Illinois worth, say, 35 cents. Then pay 20 cents freight to the Eastern cities, and they would still get their corn for 10 cents per bushel less than they now do. The same would apply to all Western produce that is sent to market. The trains returning would bring the heavy freight for the merchant, thereby making it a benefit to all.

The General Government spends a great deal of money for the improvement of rivers and harbors. If it would undertake the building of this road, I think it would be not only self-sustaining, but be a great blessing to the country, both East and West.

JOHN SPEER.

P. S.—If this road should be built, we don't want any Credit Mobilier of America mixed up with it.

J. S.

Government Railroads.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal.

In his address before the Farmers' Convention, in this city, on the 4th, Gov. Palmer suggested a remedy for high rates and unjust discriminations, in a condemnation by the State of the *use* of railroad tracks, for all parties choosing to place trains upon them, upon payment of fixed rates of toll, as in the case of turnpikes.

The feasibility of opening railroads to free use and competition has been of late much discussed.

It may be assumed that when a State interposes its right of eminent domain in order to take private property for railroad tracks, it does not renounce or exhaust the right; for a Government cannot, by legislation, limit or diminish its sovereign power. It may upon a proper emergency, and for the public good, exercise its right of eminent domain by condemning to public uses the very property and privileges before granted to a corporation,—of course making just compensation.

If the State of Illinois wishes to own the right of way and depot grounds, and the superstructure and rails of all the railroads within its limits, the power may possibly be found in its sovereign right of eminent domain.

But it may be doubted, whether the State can, while the realty, which is acquired through the concession of the right of eminent domain, the superstructure, railway, etc., yet remain in the corporation, take the *use* of it? Gov. Palmer is an able lawyer, and can see the point of difference and difficulty at once.

The safer conclusion would seem to be that, while railroad companies are recognized as entitled to proprietary title and ownership, they must retain the use. We did, during the rebellion, take control of and operate railroads, but that was in the exercise of the war power, where the law of necessity prevailed over all other.

If a move is to be made in that direction *at all,* it is best to make no half-way halting place, but bravely go at once to the logical conclusion, by an imperial assertion of the sovereign power in the condemnation of our railroads; to be paid for, and afterwards run under State authority, and for State profit to the end. Then, the State could make double tracks, and opening them to all comers, sit down at the gate with Argus eyes and Briarean arms and—collect tolls! What the gross amount of damages would be, on fair condemnation; whether the tolls would pay it, or its interest; what would be the economical aspect of the business in the hands of many thousands of public servants appointed for political service or through personal favoritism, let all experience answer.

Most citizens will be alarmed, not only in view of the enormous cost and public debt created by such a measure, but by the fear as to its working afterwards. What a party-machine such a force of men and money would make!

Some favor the control of all lines of railroads throughout the States by the General Government under acts of Congress. Well, if Congress can control, Congress can condemn, and Congress can run, our railroads. Those who stickle for State rights, may well draw back before they reach the end of the matter.

Is it not better to let capital do its own work? The General Assembly of Illinois has the power under our Constitution to regulate the use of capital and the management of our railroads, as to correct the present evils, without confiscation or purchase of railroad property. Our Government does not find it necessary to condemn and navigate all steamboats, because steamboats are carelessly managed and blown up occasionally. The city of Springfield does not buy up all the public vehicles as the right way to prevent dangerous driving; for there is, in the law, and in the hands of law-makers, a restraining and regulating power. To go now and buy up our railroads, is to confess that we cannot control them.

Why not take our railroad system as we have made it, and, having found out by costly experience wherein lie its abuses, proceed by good and wholesome laws to apply the corrective? Evidently we are not quite prepared to make all our railroads State property, and *pay* for them; nor to condemn the *use* of them for the convenience of innumerable transportation companies. For were all that done, it would be companies—of course, incorporated companies, that would own the rolling stock and do the carrying—not the individual farmers of the State, by any manner of means!

The Tariff vs. The Farmer.

From the Princeton (Ill.) Tribune.

The producing class, at the present time, is greatly agitated and worked up against the railroads of the country. After a careful survey of the whole matter, we feel satisfied that there is but one sure way for the farmer and all Western men to get out of the difficulties that now beset them upon every side, and that is, by making their interests a political issue in every election where officers are to be chosen, and then combine and elect such men only as will stand by them in every instance. This course will bring speedy relief.

The farmers justly condemn the extortionate charges and unjust discriminations of the railroad companies, but it is a singular fact that the greater part of these producers, who are the loudest in their cry against railroads, have all along voted for men to represent them in Congress who they knew, or might have known, were in favor of imposing a tax upon them, which is as onerous as that taken by the railways, if not more so. A tax of $25 for steel rails and $40 for chairs, and $50 for spikes per ton, is a heavy tax, but that is what railways have to pay under the present tariff. Of course we have to pay it all back again to them in their charges. And then again, the farmer has to pay for the steel used in all agricultural implements from 30 to 45 per cent of a tax, and the iron used on same from $20 to $30 per ton. And then again he is compelled to pay a tax of 20 per cent on all descriptions of lumber used for building and fencing, and so on. The tax on these articles might be excused upon principles of patriotism, if it brought any revenue into the Treasury. But it does nothing of the kind. It goes directly into the pockets of the iron and lumber manufacturers. Both the iron and lumber manufacturers have for years been successfully competing with similar manufacturers of other nations, in the markets of the world. In 1871 we exported iron, and the manufactures of iron, to Canada, West Indies, France, Mexico, Sandwich Islands, Hayti, San Domingo, and the Central American States; wood, and the manufactures of wood, to nearly every country on the globe. And yet the great producing classes of the West, the hard-working class, the bone and sinew of the country, must be taxed to support the rich manufacturers of the East, the aristocracy of the country.

Let us break down this monstrous enemy of the West, this protective tariff, and then lower prices for transportation will naturally follow and the Western man be placed upon the level with the Eastern man.

The Supreme Court Decision.

From the Watseka (Ill.) Republican.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the McLean County case in favor of the railroads will not deter us from agitating the railroad extortion question. The people are the source of all power. Politically there is nothing in, around, or behind that great fountain-head to bind its hands and control its actions. It is not worth while to try to make us believe that the people can, per se, or in their legislative capacity, create a power stronger and greater than they are themselves. But the railroads have some rights, and the question of restraining them must be handled with patience and caution. The people must be careful not to do wrong. The people must be careful not to let demagogues lead them by their noses, and make of this question a stepping-stone to places of honor and profit. Let the people find out and get a clear understanding of just what the rights of the railroads are, and just what their own rights and powers are, and then cheerfully yield the one and jealously guard the other.

If time and patience are required, and they surely are, let us cheerfully devote the time and exercise the patience to remove the ills that now lie like an incubus upon the industry and internal commerce of the West. If our present Legislature do not find a remedy we will elect one next time that will; if our present Supreme Court cannot administer the law in the interests of the people, the head of all law and all power, we will elect one next time that will, and we will do all this without deserting our present political organizations.

A Beautiful Spectacle.

From the Miners' Journal.

A friend informs us of a beautiful sight he saw yesterday in Tumbling Run Valley. It was a moving mass of snow, nearly in the shape of a double cone, or an hour-glass, about 50 feet in diameter at the base, and nearly as high as the flag-staff at the corner of Center and Mahantongo streets. The upper end of the upper cone was quite ragged. The wind brought this snow with great rapidity up the valley from the direction of Mount Carbon, and when it reached the dam appeared to make an effort to lift over it, and continue on its course, but the base struck against the dam, and the structure fell to the ground.

WASHINGTON.

The Currency as a Corrupter--Counterfeit Money and Duplicated Bonds.

The Demoralization of Capitoline Society--Sypher.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1873.

TALK WITH AN ENGRAVER.

You have probably met, amongst your acquaintances, this kind of a man: An agreeable, decorous, thrifty, well-to-do gentleman, who will talk with you intelligently about the growing evils of the country and of the general corruption of politics, but will, at the same time, inflexibly pursue his private purposes against the Government, under the belief that, in the destruction imminent over everybody, the best way to anticipate it is to make one's stake and share so big that it can bear one up above the common calamity. The country is full of people who deprecate corruption, but do not arrest their personal scheme which is a part of it.

The gentleman in this case referred to was taken with a communicative mood. He knew perfectly well that he could tell me nothing of consequence which I would not print, but it is queer that very many careful men have somewhere concealed about them a hidden desire to give points against their class to newspaper-people. Said this gentleman:

"I AM ONE OF THE OLDEST ENGRAVERS in this country. There is an investigation one day to be made into the currency of the country, which will startle you, and your newspapers and all their readers. There is a $10 bill. Take it,—look at it! Do you see anything notable about it?"

I looked the bill all over, and then the man all over, and saw nothing to excite a remark in either. "There is nothing particular about that bill," he said, "except that it is counterfeit. There are eighteen distinct counterfeits on the $10 bill, and, as an engraver, I know that they represent eighteen different counterfeiting gangs. I got this bill from a street-car conductor in New York. I got into his car, and, as he came along, I said, 'My friend, I am sorry to ask you for so much change, but really I have nothing less than $20.' 'O!' said he, 'I'll oblige you,' and, in a smiling way, he gave me this bill and a quantity of 50-cent fractional currency. I put the whole away in my pocket, and, being an engraver, I got to looking at the number 37 on the lantern window of the car. Thought I to myself, 'That's a remarkably handsome 7 for a common painter to make.' You know that an engraver notices such things. Well, that evening I went into the Astor House, and, going up to the fine, old, white-haired man who sells cigars there, and is known to everybody in New York, I tendered him one of the 50-cent papers. Old Jimmy looked at it and said to me, 'I am sorry, Mr. Robinson, but that stamp is counterfeit. It's a very well-executed one, but I have nothing better to do in my leisure time than to look over such things. At this Jimmy handed me the stamp, and I looked at it, and then at the others, and, sure enough, they were all counterfeit. I quietly stepped outside the Astor House and looked for No. 37 amongst the cars. I found that the conductors ran eight hours off and on, and that my man would not come on till next morning. There I found, at the appointed time, my conductor, and stepped up to him and said in a low tone, 'Young man, you changed a bill for me yesterday, and gave me a quantity of counterfeit money. Now I want you to take it back without any noise.' He affected to grow indignant, but I said, 'Stop! stop! Do you see that policeman? If you don't return me in good money the amount which you changed for me, I will have you under arrest in two minutes!' Well, it was interesting to see the promptness with which that 'shover of the queer' gave me all of my money, and forgot to ask for his own.

"Mr. Gath, you newspaper men know nothing whatever about the

DUPLICATION OF UNITED STATES BONDS,

and about the quantity of counterfeit scrip afloat. If you, as a newspaper-man, were to go to Gen. Spinner and to the heads of the Treasury, and ask how much counterfeit currency was in circulation they would probably tell you 10 per cent; but I tell you, as an engraver, that they have admitted to me that there is 25 per cent, or one quarter of the whole amount of the stamps current in this country, which are fraudulent. Do you know, sir, that the postal currency is

RENEWED SIX TIMES EVERY YEAR?

That is the case, and see the possibilities for its increased duplication and counterfeiting. We could better afford to pay 50 per cent premium, and use gold, than have to deal as we do with a lot of paper which is beyond the control, to a great extent, of the Government officials. The extravagantly high prices, and the corruption in our politics and life, hinge upon the currency. The duplication of the United States bonds will some day be found such an alarming matter that it will bring the whole country to its feet. That crime began in the Treasury as far back as Chase's time. John Covode and others in Congress made strenuous efforts to expose it, but they were gagged by the gavel and a party majority. An official, who at that time was connected with the printing, had, in some way, got a grip upon the Secretary, and could not be budged from his place by any power in the country. His accounts were short one year $63,000, and he could not tell where the money had gone. They kept after him, however, and, on one occasion, he appeared before the examiners with his arms full of bonds, and, throwing them down, said, 'There are your $63,000!' Now, there was a press used for printing at that time, and it ran repeatedly

IN THE NIGHT.

The official himself was seen to emerge after dark, on two occasions, with a great tin box in his hand, which he put into his buggy and carried away. Now, how much duplication of bonds do you suppose it required to make $63,000 worth of coupons so as to equalize that account?"

"Several hundred thousand, I suppose."

"No, sir; it took between $18,000,000 and $19,000,000 of bonds; and about that time happened the first duplication."

I looked suddenly into the old gentleman's eyes, and was in great doubt whether I was speaking to an intelligent lunatic or a great reformer.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

The abuse of promiscuous receptions, promiscuous dinners, and promiscuous balls, has been more than ever a subject of reprehension during the present discouraging session of Congress. Much was said, after last New Year's, about the thoughtfulness of the ladies here who, on that day, removed intoxicating drinks from their tables; but the nightly receptions in the city are seldom given without bowls of strong punch, and frequently baskets of champagne are sacrificed to the guests; while young women, single and married, make a class of acquaintances not tolerable under their own roof,—many of whom come with the alluring appellations of Governor, General, Judge, or Senator. The dressing has become alarmingly immodest. The lobby is made equal to the best of our dignities, and men who ply the trade of public plunderer, present their daughters and wives to the very officials whom, otherwise, they would be unable to reach. There was one gentleman implicated in the late Credit Mobilier exposures, whose temptation came directly through the abuse of promiscuous dinners. When he came to Washington City, in the first place, he lived remote from the fashionable quarter, and was industrious, domestic, and perfectly unchallenged by any slanderer. Next came his removal to a finer social quarter, and, having an important committee, he was in request for

DINNERS AT WELCKER'S,

where the palate is tempted with the choicest wines, coming successively to wash down sweet-breads, unseasonable game, rich capons with sauce *Goddard,* and terrapin stewed in Madeira wine. The best of these lobby caterers was well known by everybody in the city to be an old man of doubtful associations, who lived mysteriously on the verge of the Government, and possessed no fortune or income of his own. Although a lobbyist, few knew in what he lobbied. He had traveled in all countries, had great accomplishments, was a delightful conversationalist, and of no reputability. Socially ostracised, he was able to bring to his dinners the most honored men in Congress; the sedate Mr. Boutwell had done him the honor of feeding at his table.

Our Congressional friend could not but experience a moral and mental deterioration in the midst of such *viands,* and such general surrender of the discretions of decent life. He was much beloved, and he still keeps the hearts of many who sorrow with him, and, if there is any stigma upon a name never, before these late exposures, disgracefully associated, the descent began with the late dinners at the great restaurant.

We have had this year, for the first time, a

SWELL PARTY

given at a public hall, instead of a private house, because it was to be such a stunning affair that no house could hold the guests, and the same edifice was leased which the British Minister used to give a banquet to the Prince of Wales. Probably 500 persons went to this public hall, and the dressing was the most gorgeous and extravagant ever seen in this city, and probably New York, at the Purim or the Charity ball, never developed finer silks, laces, and jewels. A magnificent supper was spread; the music was the best that could be afforded; so much nakedness was probably never revealed in Washington; and all this was to introduce a fair young girl into society. The party in question was given on the proceeds of the sale of a celebrated silver mine to certain Englismen,—the sale encouraged by the American Minister to England. No comment is needed upon this matter; but simple-minded and thoughtful people must see a certain connection between extravagance like this and the corruption which is seriously threatening the stability of our institutions.

The corrector of our society should be

THE RELIGION OF OUR WOMEN;

but it appears that there is no longer that sensitiveness to dishonor, and quick sense of repulsion for the public plunderers, which our mothers had. One of the most popular men in Washington society this winter has been a young politician enriched by shame and dishonesty; a man born a scoundrel. When you become conversant with our political society, you will find, with all its charmingness and brightness, that there are no convictions beneath it. The fine women will forget what you are saying when you suggest the character of this or that person, if, indeed, she be not allured by his unscrupulousness and success. This politician, you will find, shares his wife's regret that his fairest daughter did not marry an enriched political villain, instead of the simple, modest, and struggling gentleman she chose. Yonder Minister, you will hear, took one of the largest fees ever tendered to protect a man's interest, and, failing to discharge the obligation because of his political promotion, kept the money and gave no equivalent. Yonder Head of Bureau, you will be told, has patented a method of compelling all the college-land scrip in the country to be sold to an outside confederate below its value, the scrip being withheld until the confederate's bid be accepted. And, in the multiplicity of such recitals, the indignation of the hearer loses direction, and becomes dazed and confused, as Mr. Hawley well expressed it the other day.

If this be a bilious view of our society, it may be because the end of the session has come, and, at the beginning of Lent, we turn about to glance over the nights we have wasted, the carriage-bills accumulated, the diminished faith, the mental demoralization, and so little redeeming in it all, so little that we can remember, so little that makes the heart fresh and green again, and so little that is worth writing for journalism or history. Alas! Are not our women in something responsible for our politics as it is?

MR. J. HALE SYPHER,

of Louisiana, is unfortunate. Some time ago he was indicated amongst the cadet-sellers, and he or his brother appears also in the inventory of Greeley's will as debtor to the estate of that old man. The man Jacques, of Louisiana, accused him, under oath, of election-swindling, and a committee was appointed to inspect Sypher. Finally, Commodore Garrison, of New York, alleges that he proposed to sell out as the captain of a carpet-baggers' ring on the matter of the Brazilian subsidy. Mr. Sypher is quite a young man, and a native of Pennsylvania, of old German extraction. He was a soldier in the War, and, at its conclusion, took a sugar-plantation in the interior of Louisiana, where he, Southworth, and Warmoth organized a political cabal, which made Warmoth Governor, put Sypher in Congress, and made Southworth King of the Legislature.

GATH.

MARRIAGE IN CHINA.

Lecture by a Chinaman.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The large audience that assembled at the vestry of the Sate Street Baptist Church to listen to Mr. Laisun, last evening, gave evidence of great interest in the subject of his lecture. The speaker had come from the East, he said, but not from the land of philosophy, and therefore would promise his audience nothing profound. Indeed, the theory that prevails in China respecting the organ from which our wisdom or knowledge comes is very different from the one that Americans hold. The latter locate the mind in the brain, while we suppose it to be in the stomach. This may be because the two countries are bound to hold contrary views. It would probably take me about three months to tell you all about the customs and manners of the country from which I came, so I will confine myself to one subject,—the Chinese marriage ceremony.

The young man who wants to marry, but is bashful, had better go to China. There the work will all be done for him by a go-between. A professional match-maker will manage the entire negotiation for $10 or $20. But the ladies would find it unpleasant there, for they would have no voice in the matter. When a son is approaching manhood—say at the age of 16 or 18—his parents begin to look up a suitable person to become his wife. The services of a match-maker are secured, and she (for a person of this profession is almost invariably a woman) recommends some maiden as a fitting person. She dilates on the charms and excellences of the girl, describes her feet, 2¼ inches long, and her delicate hands, and, in general, makes her appear as well as possible. The mother, after consulting the almanac and selecting a lucky day, mounts her sedan chair and goes to the house of the young lady, some intimations of her visit having been previously sent. She is received by servants in a sitting-hall, where she smokes her pipe, if she chances to be a user of the weed. A cup of tea is brought, and she is always expected to take at least a sip of it. The maiden, when presented, is the object of the closest scrutiny, which, however, always ends in compliments upon her feet, hands and other members. The finger-nails are important as beautiful features. They are often three inches in length; frequently, too, they are plated with gold or silver, both for purposes of adornment and to prevent them from being broken.

The mother obtains a history of the young lady's life, writes out the horoscope of her son, and both accounts are placed before the household god. Not infrequently she consults a soothsayer who is familiar with the science of astrology. The signs of the zodiac are represented in China by animals, not the same ones, however, that we use. If one of the prospective parties to the contract is born under the sign of the tiger, and the other under that of the rat, the mother in great consternation suggests that the tiger may eat up the rat, and there will be a fuss in the family; but the soothsayer is paid for doing his work, and he usually contrives to explain away the unpropitious signs, and gets his fee of 50 cents or less. So far, so good. The youth sends a beautiful present to the damsel, accompanied by a slip of paper bearing simply a word which means "beseech." The maid, in turn, makes him the recipient of a gift, and sends with it the expression "I grant." Up to this time, the work is merely preliminary. The parties, who very likely have never seen each other, may have to wait years for the consummation of their happiness. Sometimes betrothals are made before the birth of the persons. If both of the expected children are males, or both females—why, then the wedding never comes off. Just before the time set apart for a wedding-ceremony, a grand house-cleaning takes place. A great deal of money is spent on preparations; it costs the Chinese a round sum to marry or to die.

A part of the preparatory ceremony is the assembling, at the house of the betrothed maiden, of her intimate friends, who bewail her approaching departure into matrimony. The bride usually goes to the home of the groom. She is followed by a long procession, that marches to the sound of drums, tom-toms, and other musical instruments. The expenses of such a progress often amounts to $30,000 or $40,000. The bride's face is concealed by a red veil; and the whole procession is decked with red, for this color is symbolic of chastity. A lantern carried aloft bears the names, for example, of Ching and Chang, and indicates that Mr. Ching is about to marry Miss Chang. Anybody, even the highest official, who meets the procession, must turn out and let it pass. The bride, the groom, and their friends meet around an altar erected at the house which they have now reached. On such an occasion as this alone can anybody, except the Emperor, worship God directly. Him they adore around the altar by kneeling three times and knocking their heads nine times against the floor. After that they worship the ancestors. Then the bride and groom go to a table, where a cup of wine is set before each, the cups being united by a cord. Here the happy man lifts the veil (he alone has power to do it) and looks upon his lady for the first time. But it is a long while before the relations of man and wife become intimate. They take no bridal tour, have no honeymoon; and the woman affects great shyness toward her lord. Such a ceremony as this, said the speaker, seems very strange to Americans, but it is justifiable, and even necessary, in the present semi-civilized condition of China. The rules of society keep men and women widely separated. But, though concubinage prevails widely in China, chastity is a prominent virtue of the women of that country; and, on the whole, the marriage system of China is preferable to that of France and Austria.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

How Capt. McDaniels and $7,000 Disappeared--Drugged, Abducted, and Imprisoned.

From the New York Express.

One of the most mysterious cases of disappearance, that puzzled the police and made columns of newspaper speculation last fall, has been furnished with the following solution by the lost individual himself: Capt. McDaniels, of Canonsburg, Pa., started East last October to buy goods. After a brief visit to Philadelphia he took the train for this city. On the cars he met a salesman whom he had traded with before, and, while canvassing the state of the market with him, a tall, well-dressed, prepossessing-looking stranger joined the party, and requested permission to display some samples of laces that he was selling. Permission being accorded, the goods were shown, after which some desultory conversation followed, and the stranger left them. As McDaniels was going on the ferry-boat to cross from Jersey City, the stranger appeared again, and told him that he had better take a boat lower down on the slip, as the other went too high up town for his purposes. The Captain accepted the advice, and the stranger kindly proffered his services to see him straight for the St. Nicholas Hotel after landing. They left the ferry-boat together, and started to walk up a street that runs at right-angles to the Hudson. The name of the street the Captain did not know; after they had walked a block the stranger invited him to take a drink, and they went into a saloon for the purpose; the saloon, the Captain states, had a bar to the right on entering, and in the rear were a counter and several refreshment tables. Captain McDaniels took two cups of coffee, after drinking which all consciousness departed. When his senses returned he found himself lying on the floor of an apartment from 6 to 8 feet square. No door or window was discoverable, and the place was in total darkness. Searching for his personal effects, he discovered that his watch and chain, two drafts on New York, and $7,000 in greenbacks, which had been tied around his waist in a handkerchief, were gone. The situation flashed upon him; he had been drugged and robbed, and now, doubtless, was stowed away until he could be murdered and disposed of. Heart-sick and weak from poison, he lapsed again into insensibility. When consciousness returned the rolling motion and sound of tramping feet overhead made him aware that he was on a ship of some kind. Feeling around he discovered biscuits and a pan of water along side of him. Frequent attempts to attract attention by knocking on the roof of his prison resulted in disappointment. Some time afterward, an age it seemed to the Captain, some one opened the hatch and looked in. An appeal to him to bring some tea met with no respone. Soon afterward the door reopened and two men ordered him to "come up on deck." He did so, and was forced into a yawl-boat at the side of the vessel. Two sailors got in also and then pushed off. The vessel, as he saw her, while pushing off, seemed to be an oyster sloop about sixty feet long. They rowed for about an hour, when they reached the shore breakers. A little further, and the beach became dimly visible. When they had run in close, he was ordered to jump out, which he did, and went ashore. He crept into the bushes and waited for the dawn. Shortly three horsemen passed by, and, hailing them, he found himself a prisoner to three soldiers, speaking a tongue to which he was unacquainted. They treated him with great indignity, chaining him in a stockade where negroes were already confined. They sent in plenty of rice, yams, and oranges for provision. One of the negroes could speak a little English, and he gathered that the Spaniards of Cuba were his captors. He was released by a midnight attack of negro guerrillas on the post. After wandering for several days with these partisans he effected his escape, and, guided by the sound of the guns of Morro Castle, reached Havana. He met a sailor, who took him aboard of a vessel in the harbor, and after a day's recruiting he engaged as shipping clerk with Cumbargo & Co., No. 3 O'Reilly street. He retained his position until he had accumulated sufficient money enough to go to New Orleans, to which point his friends had forwarded money. He became ill after his arrival in the Crescent City, and was prevented from returning home for several weeks. He only succeeded in reaching home about four days ago.

That is the story as told by the Captain. It has a shade too much of romance to appeal very strongly to popular credence, but its truth or falsity will doubtless be ascertained in a few days, as the case is in the hands of the detectives.

Augusta and Chicago.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel.

We publish in the *Chronicle and Sentinel* this morning another letter from Mr. William O. Foley, on the proposed Grand Trunk Railway from Chicago to the sea. We have published other articles from the same source, and also the proceedings of a meeting held in the City of Indianapolis, which show the scheme is rapidly taking shape, and that the railroad men of the West, who are certainly best posted in such matters, consider the enterprise entirely feasible. They will discover, however, that no necessity exists for the extension of the road south of Augusta. The Company can build no shorter or more direct line to Savannah than those which are now in operation—the Savannah and Augusta and the Port Royal railroads. Besides, when this city is reached, the choice of three ports by five different and competing routes will be afforded. The shipper may send his goods directly to the nearest harbor—Port Royal—or he may select either of two routes to Savannah, or either of two routes to Charleston. It will be seen that the friends of the enterprise in this State intend holding a convention in Augusta on the 11th day of next May. Invitations will be sent to parties in the West who are at work on that end of the line, and most of them will be present. A better or more convenient time for the conference could not have been chosen. The stockholders of the Georgia Railroad Company meet here in convention on the same day, and a full attendance will be secured from the counties of Columbia, Lincoln, Wilkes, Elbert, Hart, and Franklin. At this meeting the whole subject will be thoroughly discussed, the resources of the projectors canvassed, and a full and free exchange of views will be effected. We anticipate much good from the deliberations.

The Postal Card Contract.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Union.

The Post-Office Department will soon send an agent to this city to inspect Wright's Block, on Worthington street, to decide whether it is, or can be made, "a fire-proof building" in the sense intended in the advertisement for proposals for postal cards. If the decision is affirmative, the Morgan Envelope Company, the lessees of the Block will begin operations at once preliminary to manufacturing postal cards under the contract awarded to them last week. A fire-proof vault, 15 by 30 feet, and 9 feet high, will be constructed in the cellar for the storage of the completed cards, and another will probably be placed outside the building for stock. Two stop cylinder Hoe presses will be put in, each capable of printing 360,000 cards par day (36 at a time), enabling the company to turn out, if desired, 200,000,000 cards the first year. The contract stipulates 150,000,000, more or less, but the shrewdest estimates are that not less than 150,000,000 will be called for the first year. The printing will be done from steel, or what might be called steel electrotype. So much of the work will be done by machinery, that not more than 20 or 25 hands will need to be employed. Should the decision of the department's agent be adverse as to the building, the company, having no time to erect another building in season, will probably throw up the contract, in which case it will go to George Reay, of N. Y., the next highest bidder, and the present manufacturer of postal envelopes.

The Western Snow-Drifts.

From the Winona (Minn.) Republican, March 8.

It is impossible to form an adequate idea of the snow-drifts between St. Peter and New Ulm without being on the ground and beholding the snowy sight with one's own eyes. The gentlemen who went out on the pay-train, the other day, saw "Mike" Hanley's army of 400 shovelers at work on Young's Cut, where the snow was 22 to 30 feet deep, covering over the telegraph wire. The snow was shoveled from one terrace to another until the men on the fourth tier heaved it outside the cut. When it is stated that this cut is 1,200 feet long, the reader may faintly conceive of the nature of the obstacles that have beset railroads this winter. Mr. Hanley expected to get through to New Ulm in eight days, at the rate his force was working. While the Paymaster and his party were viewing the spectacle, the shovelers struck the stakes on the flat cars of a construction train that had been buried for several days out of sight in the drift. These things, however, will soon be of the past. Snow fences, trees, and the rapid settlement of the country, will break the force of the wind, in time, and prevent the snow from drifting.

THE LAW COURTS.

The Motion to Quash the Indictments Against Liquor Sellers for Vending Liquor to Inebriates Overruled.

Petitions in Bankruptcy—Digging Sand from Mortgaged Land—United States Court Items.

Notes From All the Courts—Suits Instituted Yesterday.

Judge Williams yesterday delivered the opinion of the Judges of the Circuit Court (Judge Booth dissenting) on the sufficiency of the indictments before the Criminal Court of liquor sellers, for vending liquor to inebriates. His Honor referred to the cases as coming under the several sections of the liquor law passed by the last Legislature. The motion to quash had been made because the defendants held that the prosecution had not adduced proof to show that the parties accused knew the persons to whom the liquor was sold as habitual drunkards. In that court two Judges had ruled differently on that very question, which was one of exceeding interest. He (Judge Williams) thought that for the benefit of the public and for the guidance of the lawyers, the rulings of the Court should be, if possible, uniform. The Prosecuting Attorney should have a defined rule to go by, and, for these reasons, he (the Court) had thought best to consult with his brethren of the Circuit Court, so that a good understanding might be arrived at. He had, accordingly, presented the question to the five Judges of the Circuit Court. On one point all five were unanimous; that was that the indictment in each case was sufficient and good in law, if it covered the meaning of the statute, and fully interpreted its language. The Supreme Court of this State had over and over again decided that if the indictment clearly presented the statutory meaning, then it was sufficient. Perhaps he might stop at that point and say nothing further on the subject, but, doubtless, the parties concerned, and the public would wish to have some definite ruling of the Court upon the question at issue. Well, in the consultation, four Judges of the Circuit Court (Brother Booth dissenting) had concluded that it was necessary for some good proof to be shown that the parties selling the liquor were aware of the characters of the persons to whom it was sold. It should be proven that the saloon-keeper knew that the party to whom he was selling was a minor, was intoxicated, or was an habitual drunkard. It might, on the other hand, be objected that it was sufficient for the prosecution to prove the sale, and that, as a result of the sale, persons became intoxicated. The crime consisted in the intent to do wrong, and there must be proof of malignant intent, or criminal recklessness, in the sale of liquor. That was necessary to be proven. The mere selling of liquor, whatever might be the abstract morality of the matter, was, after all, lawful, made so by the law of Illinois. It was made legal by statute; license to sell liquor was issued under that statute, and, if the act was lawful, to make it otherwise, it was necessary that the liquor must be sold to parties specifically mentioned in the statute as excepted from those to whom such sale could legally be made. The Court could see no reason why intent to do harm should not be proven by the people against a party engaged in doing a lawful business. The people, in justice, should be required to prove that the saloon-keeper knew he was doing an unlawful act. The liquor law of Illinois was, in reality, but the embodiment of a similar law passed in the State of Ohio, during the year 1854. Two decisions of the Supreme Court of that State had ruled that knowledge of the condition or character of customers should be proven against the accused. Those decisions had been in existence some 18 years. It was evident that said decisions were known to our Legislature, and, therefore, that rule of law should be taken into consideration. At the same time it was not absolutely necessary that knowledge should be fully proven. As in other criminal cases, circumstances should be taken into consideration by the jury. It had been argued in the Judges' conference that this decision would nullify the Temperance law. The Court could not so understand it. For instance, where the seller of liquor is notified by friends of minors or inebriates not to sell to such, and, in defiance of such warning, the saloon-keeper did persist in selling, then that would be proof sufficient to hold the offender for trial. There was hardly any difficulty in showing that a man was an habitual drunkard. If he lay around the saloon, or in the neighborhood thereof, for several days or weeks, in an inebriated or semi-inebriated condition, that would constitute habitual drunkenness. He would repeat that he could not see how the opinions of the majority of the Circuit Court Judges could nullify the operation of the Temperance law. The Court could not override well-established precedents. Four Judges, as already stated, had agreed in the view expressed by him (Judge Williams), that proof of knowledge on the part of the defendants should be shown. Judge Farwell would succeed on the criminal bench, and Judge Tree would succeed him. Both these Judges had concurred in the opinion now expressed. Judge Booth would hold an opinion entirely contrary, but that was a question for himself and the Supreme Court. The majority of the bench had thus expressed their opinion, and it only remained for him to overrule the motion to quash the indictments.

THE BRANDT CASE UP AGAIN.

A new movement was made in this case, yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court. Several new and important questions have been raised in the case, and the proceedings have pretty fully appeared in THE TRIBUNE. It will be remembered that a petition in bankruptcy was filed against Brandt by his creditors. His wife was made a party to the petition, and an injunction obtained against her restraining her from collecting the rents of the real estate, which real estate, it was claimed, was a gift from the husband to the wife,—being conveyed by the husband to a third party who conveyed to the wife. It was claimed by the petitioners that, as the wife acquired the property from the husband, it was not covered by the statute of 1861, and his creditors were entitled to the income. A motion to dissolve this injunction was overruled by Judge Blodgett in the United States District Court. The counsel for Mrs. Brandt then took the question up before Judge Drummond, of the United States Circuit Court, by petition, for review. Upon the hearing, after full argument, Judge Drummond refused to entirely dissolve the injunction; but upon the point being made by Mr. Ela, that if the creditors were entitled to the income under the common law, the wife, under the common law, was first entitled to her support out of it,—being the "wife's equity of a settlement"—the Court decided that she was so entitled, and that the injunction should be modified, and allowed the petition to stand, so that after the adjudication of bankruptcy, a reference might be had to ascertain how much of the income was necessary for her support.

On yesterday, Mrs. Brandt's counsel, Mr. John W. Ela and Mr. J. M. Burrows, having amended their petition for review by alleging that there had been an adjudication, and that the Assignee had commenced proceedings to recover rent, &c., moved the Court for a reference to ascertain what would be a proper provision for the support of the family.

Mr. Homer Cook, who appeared in opposition to the application, claimed that the Assignee was not properly before the Court; that he (Cook) was not his attorney, and that the matter could not come before the Court under this petition. Mr. Cook also said he had authorities showing that the wife's equity of a settlement could not be applied in a case of this kind, and that no allowance could be made for her.

Mr. Ela replied that notice was served upon Mr. Cook as the attorney of the Assignee, and that he was actually the attorney of the Assignee; as would appear from the records of the District Court, in the suits which had been brought by the Assignee for these rents. That this question could be disposed of by this Court, under this review, as it would be involved in a modification of the injunction—which was exactly the point raised by the review. The proceeding was summary in its nature, and the Court could not compel counsel to go through the routine of bringing this question again through the District Court up to this Court, which would be the most probable result of a new application.

Mr. Ela said that he considered the question as settled by this Court, the other day, but if counsel had further authorities, and wanted to go into an argument, he was ready to go into it at once.

Mr. Cook said he wanted ten days time to answer the amended petition, and that he was drawing a bill and would file it within that time, claiming the whole title to the real estate for the creditors, and showing that it was conveyed to the wife in fraud of creditors.

Mr. Ela said it would be time enough to attend to that bill when it was filed. And even if such a bill was filed, it would not affect the wife's right to the relief she was now applying for.

As to time for answering the amendments, he had no objection to that, but, in that case, should ask the Court to make an immediate allowance out of these rents for the wife, pending the litigation.

Mr. Cook objected to this. After some discussion, the Court allowed until Thursday morning to answer the amendments, when the matter could come up for further hearing.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

McAuley, Yoe & Co. yesterday petitioned for the adjudication of W. A. Davis, claiming as creditors for $226.50, and alleging as acts of bankruptcy the entry of judgments against him. Debtor is a boot and shoe dealer at Waukegan. The usual rule to show cause and warrant of seizure were issued.

John Jacobs yesterday filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. His debts amount to about $4,000, and assets to $2,500. A reference was made to Register Hibbard.

John V. Farwell & Co. yesterday filed a petition for the adjudication of Dunn & Gould, claiming as creditors for $2,950.90, and alleging that the debtors have made transfers of part of their property to Day Brothers, L. B. Gibson, and Sol Bennett, Bros. & Co., of Peoria, with intent, etc. The debtors state that their liabilities amount to $18,799.65, and assets to $18,100.

John V. Farwell & Co. on Monday petitioned for the adjudication of G. P. Baldwin, of Marseilles, LaSalle County, claiming as creditors for the balance of an open book account amounting to $362.77. They allege as acts of bankruptcy that the debtor is attempting to compromise with his creditors; that he has made a number of preferential payments; that his assets amount to $3,500, and liabilities to $3,200; that he is negotiating the sale of his stock in bulk to one William Blackman on long time, and that he is unable to meet his liabilities as they mature. A rule to show cause, and warrant of seizure were issued.

BANKRUPTCY NOTES.

On the petition of Hamlin, Hale & Co., in the matter of Frank H. Robinson, Alexander L. Bradley was appointed Provisional Assignee, with authority to take possession of goods.

Denial of bankruptcy was yesterday entered in the matter of James and George Mitchell.

Amendments were yesterday made in the matter of Higgins & Brand by the allegation of further acts of bankruptcy.

A sale of land belonging to the estate of John J. Lake, in Dwight, Livingstone County, for the sum of $2,115.75, was yesterday approved, the terms to be cash.

The Assignee's report of sale in the estate of Michael Bumsel was yesterday approved. The entire sales did not aggregate $600.

The Assignee of Root & Cady was, yesterday, authorized to make repayment of balances due for subscriptions paid in advance for the *Song Messenger*, and to withdraw the sum necessary for the purpose from the funds of the estate.

In Turner & Gaffield, on affidavit of Norman C. Perkins, yesterday filed, Henry H. Kendrick, Assignee, was removed, and Robert E. Jenkins appointed in his place.

In the matter of John T. Foskett, the Court, yesterday, ordered the sum of $900, paid into Court by the Marshal, to be handed over to the Assignee.

A motion to modify the injunction was argued, yesterday, before Judges Drummond and Blodgett in Brown, Assignee of Hoyt, etc., v. The French Vault Light Company, but no order was made.

DIGGING SAND FROM MORTGAGED LANDS.

The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Maine, having advanced $60,000 on Lots 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, and 12, in Block 4 of Knoke and Gardner's subdivision of the 20 acres north and adjoining the south 30 acres of the of the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 28, 40, 14, belonging to Julius Kirchoff, and the latter having set men to work to dig sand thereon, thereby depreciating the security, the Company yesterday procured an injunction restraining such operations until a hearing in court, on the representation that, if sold in the market, the property, without such depreciation, would not sell for the principal and interest. The Company also prays the Court to direct Kirchoff to pay them whatever he has realized by the sale of such sand up to the date of the injunction.

A PARTY-WALL INJUNCTION.

Eugene S. Pike yesterday obtained an injunction against Ezra B. Lincoln, restraining him, his agents, and others from cutting into, injuring, demolishing, or otherwise using the party-wall in a building on the northeast corner of State and Monroe streets, or committing waste upon said wall, or any trespass on the property of said Pike, or in any way interfering with complainant's rights.

CAPIAS FOR WRONGFUL ARREST.

Charles Brown had James Jones arrested, yesterday, under a capias issued by the Circuit Court, for having had him arrested wrongfully, as he alleges, in February last, on the charge of larceny, and locked up in the Union Street Police Station, until, the case coming on for trial, he was discharged, there being no witnesses against him. He affirms that the only cause for said arrest was a difficulty the parties had together in the preceding January, and he asks $500 damages.

UNITED STATES COURT ITEMS.

A petition for review in the matter of the claim of William O. Swett v. the State Insurance Company was yesterday filed in the United States Circuit Court.

Frederick S. Hall and Myron V. Messer yesterday commenced suit in the United States Circuit Court against Daniel A. Loring and E. Tilton, assumpsit, $8,000; and Frank W. Whitman and Edwin B. Whitcomb v. the same, in assumpsit, $6,000.

Clark W. Upton, Assignee of the Great Western Insurance Company, yesterday commenced suit in the District Court against William Hansbrough, in assumpsit, $55,000.

The Assignee of the Republic Insurance Company, in bankruptcy, continues to pour in his suits for the recovery of notes held by him. Quite a number were filed again yesterday.

CRIMINAL COURT NOTES.

The Grand Jury, yesterday, returned ninety-six true bills.

Patrick Murray; jury waived, and case submitted to Court. Finding guilty, and sentenced to twenty days in the County Jail.

William Torpey, Thomas Crotty, and Barney Rafferty, charged with riot, were found guilty, and sent to the County Jail for ten days each.

Peter Guirinbach, of No. 180 West Twelfth street, was charged with keeping a saloon so to be a nuisance to the neighborhood, and was found guilty. A motion for a new trial was entered.

GENERAL NOTES.

In King v. Eager, before Judge Porter, yesterday—the celebrated "Ring" suit—the jury returned a verdict finding the defendant guilty, and assessing the damages at $400.

Jetta and Bertha Robinson yesterday commenced replevin suit in the Superior Court, against H. P. Galpin, Carsten Brems, and Ladeke Brems, for the possession of the contents of a liquor and cigar saloon; address not stated. The Brems, later in the day, filed affidavit in distraint against the same complainants, for $475, rent of No. 185 West Randolph street.

William K. Swallow yesterday entered a confession of judgment for $2,285, in the Superior Court, against Henry H. Hamlin.

Magdelena Hauber, by her husband, yesterday replevined the contents of the barber-shop in the basement of the Barnes House.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Frederick S. Hall and Myron W. Messer v. Daniel A. Loring and E. Tilton; assumpsit, $8,000. Frank H. Whitman and Edwin B. Whitcomb v. Same; assumpsit, $6,000.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Clark W. Upton, Assignee of the Great Western Insurance Company, v. William Hansbrough; assumpsit, $55,000. Sidney A. Kent, Assignee of Peyton R. Chandler, v. Samuel L. Keith; assumpsit, $1,000. Same v. Samuel L. Keith and Thomas Snell; same; assumpsit, $10,000.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—6,131—Appeal. 6,132—E. S. Pike v. E. B. Lincoln; bill. 6,133—Appeal. 6,134—Susan J. and James Patterson; debt, $900. 6,135—Appeal. 6,136—Charles Brown v. James Jones; affidavit for capias. 6,137—Appeal. 6,138—Doyles & Co. v. James Stack; attachment for $65 on the ground of an intended fraudulent assignment. 6,139—Carsten Brems and Ladeke Brems v. H. & J. S. Robinson; distraint for store and basement of No. 185 West Randolph street for $475. 6,140—Appeal.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—42,599—William K. Swallow v. Henry H. Hamlin; confession, $2,285. 42,600—Cornelius F. Backus; appeal from the County Court. 42,601—Magdalena Hauber v. —— Swallow; replevin of fixtures and fittings of barber's shop in the basement of the Barnes House. 42,602—Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine v. Julius Kirchoff; bill. 42,603—William Hiller v. Charles S. Wilt; assumpsit, $500. 42,604—Lyman Siegel v. Benning E. Munn, William D. Curtis, and George P. Shears; assumpsit, $1,500. 42,605—Morris C. Town v. George W. Ewing and all whom it may concern; petition to establish and confirm title. 42,606—Appeal. 42,607—Appeal. 42,608—Bertha Robinson et al. v. H. P. Galpin et al.; replevin of whisky and cigars. 42,609—O. H. Horton, Assignee Chicago Fire Insurance Company, v. Arthur C. Ducat. 42,610—A. L. Hale & Bro. v. J. B. Slichter et. al.; assumpsit, $500. 42,611—Capias; suppressed until to-day. 42,612—Appeal.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

Meeting of Officials to Decide Upon a Place for the Exhibition of the Plans—Sixty Plans Expected—The Upper Floor of Bryan Block Selected—The Exhibition to Be of a Very Secret and Confidential Character.

A meeting of the Joint Committees on Public Buildings of the Common Council and County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon in the City Clerk's office. Commissioner Bogue presided. There were present Aldermen Ogden, Bailey, Heath, and Schmitz, and Commissioners Lonergan, Bogue, and Herting, and Mr. Prindiville. The object of the meeting was to settle upon some place for the exhibition of the plans for the new Court-House. It was explained by the Chair that there were some sixty plans, and that each of these would occupy 25 feet. (No plan of eight drawings, five feet in length and nearly the same in width, but will occupy nearly double this amount.) The Chair added that there was no space in the old Court-House or the new City Hall in which to exhibit them. A spacious room must, therefore, be procured, where the plans can be spread upon the walls and allow an easy and perfect examination of the various diagrams.

Ald. Ogden stated that a number of architects had requested an extension of time for the final presentation of plans. They had had but a brief time to prepare their drawings, and desired an extension until May 1, when they could elaborate certain details of importance.

Ald. Bailey contended that this was unfair to those architects who had already sent in their plans.

Commissioner Prindiville, of the Board of Public Works, supported Ald. Bailey in the view he took of the case. He was opposed to any extension of time. The architects themselves wished that the date fixed should be preserved.

Ald. Ogden insisted that the welfare of the city was the prime consideration, and not the wishes of the architects.

The Mayor here came in and took a seat.

Ald. Bailey inquired what place had been secured.

Mr. Prindiville replied that the upper story of Bryan Block was without a single partition, and well lighted. This locality was central, easily reached, and could, without doubt, be obtained either gratuitously or for a nominal price.

Ald. Ogden said he understood that the sentiment was against extending the time.

Ald. Bailey moved that no extension be granted, and it was agreed to.

Commissioner Bogue said that there was another point which seemed to be of importance to settle. The specifications provided that the city and county authorities reserved the right to exhibit the plans for one month before or after the award.

Ald. Ogden thought this was an injustice to the architects.

Ald. Bailey thought the public would be better pleased if they could look over the plans.

Commissioner Galloway supposed that they relinquished all claims to their plans when they accepted the conditions.

Ald. Heath said that there would be a perpetual dissatisfaction if the public chose one plan and the Committees the other.

Mr. Prindiville added that it would be impossible for the authorship of the plans to be kept secret if the designs were exhibited.

Ald. Heath said he had been invited to see several plans, but had declined. Now Ald. Bailey had seen a dozen or more.

Ald. Ogden thought that secrecy as to the name of the author would insure an impartiality which could in no other way be secured.

Mr. Prindiville said that there had been a good deal said about having a committee of experts to decide on the plans. He read a letter from a competing architect protesting against having any such an arrangement, for the reason that there was not an architect in town whose opinion was worth anything but was interested, openly or clandestinely, in the designs.

The Mayor said if the author of the design was called in to explain his design, as suggested in the letter, he could not understand how it could be done without the Committee knowing who was the author.

The Mayor and the Committee derisively criticised the unfortunate plan for the Government building by the Government architect, Mr. Mullett. The Mayor thought it would do for an hotel or a Government hospital. Ald. Ogden said that if the City Hall was not better than that, they need have none at all. Other members were equally severe with the tawdry-looking picture on the wall of the Committee-room.

Ald. Ogden moved that the public be excluded from viewing the plans until after the selection had been made by the Committee. It was so decided.

Ald. Bailey moved that the Board of Public Works be instructed to procure a hall to examine and exhibit the plans, which was also agreed to.

The meeting adjourned.

WABASH AVENUE.

Another Meeting of Property-Owners Who Believe in Improvements—A Movement in Favor of Small Stores and Reasonable Rents.

Another meeting of persons who own property on Wabash avenue was held at the Matteson House yesterday afternoon, the object being the same as the former one—to agitate the cleaning of the street and the construction of uniform sidewalks, so that it may become a promenade and business thoroughfare. The attendance was large. Dr. Rea presided.

The Committee appointed at the previous meeting submitted a report. They had called upon nearly all the property-owners who could be found, and requested them to sign a paper pledging themselves to cut down the dead and live trees and build sidewalks in front of their lots, and all had agreed but one. A few had already constructed sidewalks since the last meeting, and the Committee learned that there was a general disposition on the part of those interested to act promptly.

The report was accepted.

Capt. Averell, from the Committee of Five to look after the interests of the avenue, reported that many merchants desired to come on the street, but would not do so on account of its condition. He thought, when the avenue was made passable, there would be no difficulty in renting the stores. Several of the vacant lots will be built upon this season; he himself had heard of over half a dozen persons who intend to erect buildings.

Mr. Giles had conversed with several West Side merchants, and they would take stores on the avenue if they could obtain them at reasonable rents. Nearly all the heavy firms had secured permanent locations. He did not apprehend any difficulty in renting all the buildings at reasonable rents.

Capt. Averell moved that Mr. Dwen be authorized to make contracts for sidewalks for persons who are unable to attend personally to the matter. Agreed to.

Mr. Mathews suggested that small stores be erected on the avenue, in order that retail dealers may be accommodated. There were too many warehouses in the city now. The men who did a business of $25,000, $50,000, and $75,000 could not get stores in good localities. Whenever any were offered they were taken immediately. If it was proposed to make Wabash avenue the Broadway of Chicago, some provision must be made for small stores.

L. B. Jenny, the architect, explained how a sufficient number of small shops were secured for the retail dealers in Paris. An arcade was constructed in the centre of the lots, the rear part of the long lots being built upon and utilized, affording three small shops—one facing the street and two the arcade. The upper stories were divided into tenements.

Mr. Prussing did not think arcades would do in Chicago; the people here had exalted ideas, and did not deal exclusively in one article, as the small merchants of Paris do. The plan was tried in Hamburg and proved a failure, and was, in his opinion, impracticable in this country.

After some further discussion, it was announced that the Committee of Five would consider the subject of small stores.

The meeting then adjourned.

SANITARY MATTERS.

At the meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday afternoon, the report of the Sanitary Superintendent was submitted, showing 140 deaths to have occurred during the week ending March 8. Good progress in the removal of the winter accumulations of garbage was reported. There was a decided increase in the number of houses infected by small-pox,—attributable to the lowered range of temperature,—and also a slight increase in the number of deaths by this disease. Generally speaking, the city's health is better than it was last year at this time. The mortality report for the month of February was also submitted, showing a total of 534 deaths, a decrease of 125 from the preceding month, and of 46 compared with February, 1872. The Superintendent notes a decided decrease of small-pox cases as compared with January of this year, and also of last year, and is of the opinion that the prospects are excellent for maintaining a check upon the dread disease.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Education—A Variety of Business Transacted.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday evening, Mr. King in the Chair. Present: Commissioners Bunyan, Wilce, Hesing, Goggin, Prussing, Richberg, Sheldon, Hambleton, Calkins, Stone.

It was ordered that all agents caught in school-houses trying to solicit subscriptions, etc., be ejected from the premises.

Inspector Wilce offered a resolution directing the Committee on School Fund property to make report in regard to the advisability of selling the 191 acres of school land near the Sharpshooters' Park.

At the request of the Committee on Apparatus and Furniture, it was authorized to buy furniture for four rooms in the Franklin School.

The Committee on Janitors and Supplies to whom was referred the petition of the engineers for increased pay next year, recommended it be sent to the Committee on Salaries and Janitors jointly, and it was so disposed of.

The Committee on Finance reported that they had audited bills to the amount of $2,703.15, and they were ordered paid.

The Board of Public Works sent in numerous bills for water at the various schools. The whole matter was laid upon the table, the Board not intending to pay any such bills.

The Finance Committee submitted an estimate for certain expenditures for the ensuing year, not included in the recommendations of other committees, amounting to $24,192.27.

Mr. Wilce reported that the rebate on rents for school lands amounted for the three years to $123,803.68, and asked that provision be made for the deficiency in the annual estimates.

The Judiciary Committee submitted a report on the Peck estate, insisting that the Mechanics' Institute was dead, and that one-half of the property should go to the school fund. Prompt action should be taken at once, so as to prevent the reorganization of the Institute. It was recommended that the Corporation Counsel be requested to take proper action.

The Judiciary Committee was instructed to submit the case to the Corporation Counsel for his action.

On the recommendation of the Committee on German a partial certificate was given Miss Louisa A. Lank.

Mr. Shelden moved that when they adjourn, it be till Friday, to then take up the consideration of the estimates.

It was agreed to.

The Superintendent reported that the whole number enrolled last month in the schools was 31,820; the average number belonging was 29,683; the average daily attendance was 27,975. He also reported a great improvement in the teaching of German.

A remonstrance against building a school-house at the corner of Elm and State streets was referred to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds submitted plans and specifications for all twelve-room buildings. They were approved.

The same Committee was authorized to advertise for proposals for putting up twelve-room school buildings, costing $30,000 each, at the corner of Harrison street and Western avenue, and on the Rolling-Mill lot.

The same Committee was authorized to advertise for a school lot on the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Wentworth avenue, when the concurrent action of the Council had been had.

The Board adjourned.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

P. J. Feeney was yesterday morning held by Justice Banyon, in $500, for stealing a lot of clothing from No. 704 State street.

Justice Banyon yesterday morning fined Peter Smith $15 for beating his wife, and held him in $300 bail to keep the peace toward her.

The Town Collector of West Chicago, A. L. Morrison, on Monday levied on all the office-fixtures and personal property of the Protection Life Insurance Company, to satisfy an unpaid tax of $900.

The paragraph in THE TRIBUNE of last Thursday, stating that the room of Charles Downing, at No. 111 South Halsted street, was broken open and $51 stolen, was a mistake. The $51 was stolen, but the room was not broken open, the door being unlocked by some one, as it is supposed, familiar with the house.

At a late hour Monday night, the store of E. C. Schaedel, No. 803 West Lake street, was robbed of $48 worth of revolvers. An entrance to the store was effected through a back window.

A colored gambling-house, in the rear of the drug store at the corner of State and Taylor streets, was raided by the police yesterday afternoon. Seven inmates were taken in. Upon their persons were found a large number of blanks for the Kentucky State lottery.

The Humane Society arrested two of Flagg's men yesterday for driving horses with sore shoulders. Justice Scully fined one $10 and the other $15. Two arrests were also made on the Lumberman's Line for the same offense. Trial set before Scully for Saturday next. Ira H. Pease is also under arrest for the same offense. Trial set for the 18th inst.

The fourth annual banquet and ball of the Irish Literary Association—the leading social event of St. Patrick's anniversary—will be held in the hall of Central Hotel, on Market, between Washington and Madison streets, on Monday evening, March 17. All the preparations have been completed.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President Mason in the chair. Commissioners Sheridan and Wright were also present. The following applicants for police duty were put on sixty-day service: M. McQuirck, Edward J. Steele, M. J. Castello, John Cass, James S. Libby, Leander Bander, and William Cross.

Arthur J. Calder, foreman of engine No. 11, was arrested by Sergeant Garrity, last Sunday evening, and locked up in the Madison Street Station, for protecting his wife and sister from being insulted by a crowd of loafers in front of the Globe Theatre. He proposes to proceed against the Sergeant before the Police Commissioners, and prosecute him in the courts for false imprisonment.

An advertisement appeared a short time ago in a Chicago daily, stating that "My wife having left my bed and board, etc.," signed by one J. Frank, of Evanston. The poor wife returned soon after to her husband, either driven back by want, or in hopes that he might be disposed to treat her kindly. Night before last the aforesaid Frank, no doubt feeling it incumbent upon him as the head of the family to castigate Mrs. Frank, did so with such efficacy as to attract the attention of the police to his inhumanity, who immediately arrested him. He was brought to the city yesterday by Deputy Sheriff William Carney, and placed in durance vile. It is to be hoped that bread and water, and the society of Jailer Foltz, will mollify his heart towards his wife before his release.

IN MEMORIAM.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Lumberman's Exchange, held on Monday, the following resolutions were unanimously passed and directed to be placed on the records of the association:

WHEREAS, We have learned with deep regret of the recent death of Evert M. Doubleday, late a member of this association;

Resolved, That by his decease the Lumberman's Exchange of Chicago deplores the loss of an active, honorable, and useful member and associate, and one whose high qualities of business integrity and personal worth endeared him to all; and

Resolved, That the sincere sympathies of this association be tendered to the family of the deceased, in their affliction; and

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow of the deceased, and published in the Chicago, Grand Haven, and Grand Rapids, Mich., papers.

Remarks eulogistic of the deceased were made by Mr. Blanchard, and others, when the meeting adjourned.

Jayne's Expectorant.

If you are troubled with a slight cough, hoarseness, or sore throat, you may save the expense of a doctor's bill by using at once Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. A neglected cold often terminates through much suffering, in consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind-tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a sore throat, or a pain in the breast, will, if not properly attended to, frequently lead to bronchitis. Even as a matter of economy, to say nothing of comfort, or the danger to pulmonary and bronchial organs, act prudently with your cold, and by resorting in time to a standard remedy—the Expectorant—save money, and escape more serious trouble. Sold everywhere.

Heat and Irritation of the Scalp.

Burnett's Cocoaine gives immediate relief.

EXPOSITION.

A Confidential Meeting of the Committee on Organization—Address to the People of Chicago—Committees Appointed to Solicit Subscriptions.

The Committee on Organization appointed at the Industrial Exposition mass meeting on Saturday evening, held a confidential meeting on Monday afternoon in the seventh story of a building on Washington street. The resolutions adopted at the mass meeting were again read, and, on motion of Major Whittle, the following were added:

Resolved, That subscriptions taken under the resolutions as read shall not be called for until the proper authority has been granted by the City Council for the free use of the grounds on the lake front on which to erect the Exposition buildings; and be it further

Resolved, That no one call shall exceed 25 per cent of the amount subscribed, and that not less than thirty days shall elapse between each call.

The following address to the citizens of Chicago was submitted:

We, the undersigned, were appointed by a public meeting, held in the Board of Trade rooms, on Saturday evening, March 8, to solicit subscriptions to the capital stock of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago. The object of this enterprise is mainly to hold a grand exposition during next fall in celebration of the anniversary of the fire. It is expected that musical and other entertainments will be added. There is no question but that this enterprise, if properly conducted and thoroughly indorsed by the masses of our people, will prove a great success, especially so when we take into consideration the following facts:

First—The favorable location of Chicago for such an Exposition, and the location in the city—the lake front having been decided upon as the place to erect the building.

Second—The immense hotel accommodations Chicago affords.

Third—The great desire there is undoubtedly entertained by people throughout the entire country to see the New Chicago, which by fall will be in superb condition for inspection. From the experience of similar enterprises in other cities, we have no hesitation in saying that the stock will prove a profitable investment.

Fourth—This movement will prove of vast benefit to the whole people, as it will afford a cheap and profitable amusement that cannot fail to elevate the working classes. It is hoped that it will result in a permanent organization, which will give us an Exposition each year.

Fifth—We are gratified to represent a movement which shows upon its face that it is not gotten up in the interest of a real estate "ring," as all the people have the privilege of subscribing to the stock, which will secure to them all the benefits to be derived from the enterprise.

We will add that in our view, should the citizens fail to take advantage of this most auspicious time for a grand Exposition that cannot fail to prove of immense value to the city, they will certainly regret it, and it will be looked upon as an evidence that our people are not keeping up that spirit of enterprise for which they have become so noted.

A. C. HESING,	JACOB ROSENBERG,
W. K. NIXON,	E. A. BISHOP,
JOEL D. HARVEY,	D. W. WHITTLE,
N. S. BOUTON,	PETER SCHUTTLER.
T. W. HARVEY,	

The following sub-committees were then appointed:

Banks—J. Irving Pearce, Third National; Ira Holmes, Manufacturers' National Bank.

Wholesale Dry Goods—L. Z. Leiter, of Field, Leiter & Co.; Shaw, of Shaw, Winslow & Co.

Boots and Shoes—C. M. Henderson, William E. Doggett.

Rolling Mills—O. W. Porter, A. B. Meeker.

Railroads and Express Companies—H. A. Sargent, Charles Fargo, United States Express Company.

Wholesale Clothing—H. W. King, Louis Wampold.

Hardware Iron Merchants and Founders—W. G. Hibbard, William Blair.

Wholesale Druggists, Paints, and Oils—Frank Milligan, Horace A. Hurlbut.

Furniture—W. W. Strong, A. L. Hale.

Carpets and House-Furnishing—E. F. Hollister, John H. Allen.

Real Estate—H. H. Honore, Colonel Peirce.

Hides and Leather—L. B. Sidway, C. E. Page.

Groceries—H. B. Rand, Charles Coryell, of Day, Allen & Co.

Hotels—David Gage, F. B. Gardner.

Jewelry—B. S. Pike, W. B. Giles.

Crockery and Notions—Ira Bowen, Adolph Ruhling.

Books, Stationery, and Paper—A. B. Cook, H. Z. Culver, of Culver, Page & Hoyne.

Places of Amusement—J. H. McVicker, R. M. Hooley.

Distillers and Wholesale Liquors—Henry H. Shufeldt, Edward McQuade.

Brewers—Alderman McAvoy, Alderman Schmidt.

Commission Merchants—Charles Randolph, W. F. Tompkins.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Lumber—T. W. Harvey, A. G. VanSchaack, for the lumber districts on South Side; R. T. Crane and Peter Schuttler, for manufacturers and the lumber dealers on the North Side.

The meeting then adjourned.

CALM AND SENSIBLE.

Lecture Before Journeymen Plasterers by John Ennis, Secretary of the National Labor Union.

Last evening, John Ennis, Secretary of the National Labor Union, addressed the plasterers of Chicago, in Crispin's Hall, Rice's Block. There were about 300 of the craft present. Mr. Ennis was introduced by Mr. Rowe, who presided. He said he was a journeyman plasterer, and his object in coming to Chicago was not to foment revolution, but to bring tidings of harmony and good will. He said he had been traveling through the West, organizing the craft, that they might obtain justice. He started on its mission a union in St. Louis, the first which had existed there among plasterers. The relationship that existed between the employer and the employed was not as harmonious as it should be. In almost every city he visited, he learned of animosity. Consideration of it, led to the conclusion that both were wrong; the employer was not honorable when he reduced the wages of his men, and added to their hours of labor. This reduction and addition had engendered the prevailing bitter feeling. He did not desire to find fault with honorable employers—men who were willing to make just concessions to those in their employ; but he did not find fault with those workmen who had not the courage to go frankly to an employer and tell him what they wanted. His experience had shown where a man accosted his boss and respectfully asked for an increase of wages, he generally received it; the man who catered to the employer, cringed before him, and "kissed his feet," was despised by him. [Applause.] Many buildings had been erected in Chicago, and many more were to be constructed and hence he desired that a proper relation should exist between the plasterers and their employers. There were bosses here who had some consideration for their men; there were others—the "grab-alls," who would grind the men under foot if they could. All the plasterers, and all other journeymen desired, was fair wages for a fair day's work. After mildly censuring the members of the union who had proved recreant to their obligations, the speaker urged those present to stand staunch by the organization. There should be no difference of opinion among them; they should be a unit when their interests were involved; no power should be strong enough to disrupt them. He did not ask them to do anything injurious to the interests of their employers, but all should be within the Union. Were justice done to the workingmen there would be no strikes, which leave nothing but misery and desolation in their train. [Applause.] There should be a conference now between the bosses and the men, and rules agreeable to both established for their guidance during the coming busy season. Only eight hours' work was required in the winter; why should more be required in summer? It had been demonstrated in New York, where every plasterer was in the Union, and only eight hours of labor were required, that as much work was done as formerly, when ten hours constituted a day's work. He denied that a general strike was in contemplation among the laboring men of the East. The newspapers had exaggerated the rumors, and made a "raw head and bloody bones" of the matter. More prominence than was necessary was given to it. He was not a political demagogue, but was a working man demanding his rights, and would always stand up for them. [Applause.] He recognized the press as the agent which was to raise or crush the laborers; he wished the editors to comment but not to exaggerate. Unionism afforded the only salvation for the working man. They must unite at once to obtain justice. If fair wages were given all trouble would cease. If the employers were determined to keep them in a state of semi-slavery, rebellion would be the watchword, and it would be carried out. [Applause.] Their feet were bound now; with their hands free would they not do their utmost to free themselves from bondage, and struggle for the wages and hours which would enable them to live comfortably and happily with their families. [Cheers.]

Brief speeches were made by several gentlemen, after which the meeting adjourned.

A Flowing Cataract Frozen.

From the Frankford (Pa.) Herald.

On Friday of last week, after the heavy rain which continued during the greater part of that day, the dam breast of the stream which supplies the Frogmoor Mills, owned by Garsed Bros., showed on the breast a depth of 18 inches of water. Some idea of the velocity with which the torrent was passing over the falls may be conceived from the following statement, that, from an accurate calculation, there were 40,000 cubic feet of water passing over per minute. On Saturday morning this volume of water was frozen on the slope of the falls in fantastic shape as though transfixed and turned to stone while leaping in the air, and at the top or breast it formed a level parapet of solid ice over 12 inches high, and sloping inward very slightly, thus raising the water in the dam that much higher, and forming a barrier of ice which remained until 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, when it gradually began to give way. During the entire night (Friday) the wind was blowing from the northwest very steadily, though the thermometer did not show any sudden decrease of temperature; in fact, there have been many colder nights during the winter. The only scientific explanation is, that the wind must have blown the water back, or held it in check until it was frozen, and yet the wind was not blowing against the falls, as indicated by the points of the compass, and the direction of the dam breast in a straight line, which is almost due east and west.

AMUSEMENTS.

RUBINSTEIN CONCERTS.

GRAND COMBINATION OF THE

Theo. Thomas and the Rubinstein Concert Companies.

The Greatest Concert Combination on Record.

FIRST JOINT APPEARANCE OF ANTON RUBINSTEIN, HENRI WIENIAWSKI, THEO. THOMAS, And his UNEQUALED ORCHESTRA.

THE FIRST GRAND COMBINATION CONCERT will be given on Monday Evening, March 17, at the Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

The Second Grand Combination Concert will be given on Tuesday Evening, March 18, at the Union Park Congregational Church.

Reserved Seats, $2 and $3 according to location, for sale now, at Star Course Depots. Programmes of the Concert can be obtained to-day.

CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers.

MICHIGAN-AV. BAPTIST CH'H.

PROF. SWING,

Thursday, March 13—"THE NOVEL."

Reserved Seats, 75 cents. For sale at South Side depots.

CARPENTER & SHELDON.

NIXON'S.

J. W. WILDER & CO.'S

NATIONAL CIRCUS,

THURSDAY, MARCH 13,

And every night and Wednesday and Saturday afternoon; also, Grand Matinee St. Patrick's Day. The best Circus Company in the United States. Among the leading artists will be found

James Robinson,

The champion bareback rider of the world, together with the leading equestrians in the profession, and a large troupe of acrobats, gymnasts, tumblers, posturers, jesters, and clowns, and a fine stud of trained horses, dogs, and buffaloes. Admission—Dress Circle, 50c; Family Circle, 25c; Reserved Seats, 75c. Matinee prices—50 and 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 16,

VICTORIA C.

WOODHULL

Will deliver, for the first time in Chicago, her eloquent, startling, and thrilling lecture, entitled

THE NAKED TRUTH;

Or, THE SITUATION REVIEWED.

Tickets 50 cents, 75 cents, and $1. No extra charge for reserved seats.

Be sure and get your tickets in time, and so avoid the crowd at the ticket office Sunday evening.

Doors open at 7:30. To commence at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Evenings and Wednesday Matinee, the ever popular young American actor,

OLIVER DOUD BYRON

In his own attractive drama,

Across the Continent.

Remember only four performances of the great drama.

Thursday—BEN. McCULLOUGH.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

TUESDAY, March 11, and during the week and at the Matinees, FIRST APPEARANCE OF FOUR ARTISTS, making the Company the STRONGEST IN AMERICA.

MISS PHILLIS GLOVER, the beautiful and accomplished actress; MISS SIDNEY COWELL, the charming Soubrette. MR. J. W. NORRIS and MISS HATTIE ROCHE, in Bartley Campbell's admirable picture of fashionable life

PERIL; Or, LOVE AT LONG BRANCH.

ALL THE FAVORITES IN THE CAST.

Order carriages at 10:30 p. m.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Fourth Week of the Eminent Actor,

EDWIN BOOTH

Who will appear, until further notice, in Shakspeare's masterpiece,

HAMLET,

Which sublime work will be presented with every attention to detail, and an artistic and intelligent representation, correct and characteristic scenery, costumes, and appointments. Order carriages at 11. Saturday Matinee, "Don Cæsar de Bazan." Due notice will be given of the production of "Richard III." and "Julius Cæsar."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

An Entire Change of Programme. First week of the musical burlesque, entitled

HAMLET, Prince of Bridgeport.

MACKIN and WILSON in their Songs and Dances. New Vocal Quartette. The Three Doves. Who Died First. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Monday evening, March 10, every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, Chicago's favorite and talented comedian

HARRY LINDEN,

In his great representation of the plantation darkey, as OLD PETE, in Dion Boucicault's vivid picture of Southern life, entitled the

OCTOROON!

Friday, March 14—Benefit of HARRY LINDEN.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, March 5, 1873.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) with copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned until 12 m., March 28, 1873, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with the following stores, delivered in Sioux City, Iowa, or Yankton, D. T., by April 10, 1873, viz.:

250 brls mess pork, with iron hoops on each end.

100,000 pounds clear side bacon, in single gunnies.

700,000 pounds of high-ground, well-dressed, double extra spring or winter wheat flour, equal to sample at this office. To be in round hooped, oak barrels, full head lined, or double sacks, new cotton, and gunny, well sewed, and tied at corners, to contain 100 lbs net.

300,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled corn, in strong, new resewed double gunnies.

34,000 pounds hand picked white navy beans, in square double sacks, containing 100 lbs net, or well coopered barrels, full head-lined.

20,000 pounds of hard, dry soap, packed in strong boxes, full strapped.

1,000 bushels of (60 lbs) sound peachblow potatoes, in bulk.

Bids for part of any article entertained. Samples of flour, beans, soap, and potatoes, must accompany bids.

THOS. C. SULLIVAN, Captain and C. S.

THREADS.

J. & P. COATS'

BEST SIX-CORD

White and Black Threads

Are soft finished, without the use of any substance whatever to produce an artificial gloss, thereby preserving the superior strength of six-cord thread. The new shade of black has a silken polish, and all numbers are warranted six-cord to 100 inclusive.

For Sale by all Dry Goods Dealers.

ASK FOR J. & P. COATS' BLACK,

And use it for Machine Sewing.

EDUCATIONAL.

RARE ADVANTAGES FOR BOYS.

A small Family School, and a good home. Address J. M. BATCHELDOR, Pownal, Vt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1872.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the Scandinavian National Bank of Chicago, Ill., that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof, to Joel D. Harvey, Receiver, at the office of said Bank, at Chicago, Ill.

JOHN JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TO LUMBER INSPECTORS.

You are requested to meet the Inspection Committee at the Exchange Room, Franklin and South Water-sts., Friday, March 14, at 3 o'clock p. m.

R. K. BICKFORD, Chairman.

MUSICAL.

O. DITSON & CO. offer these new, fresh, genial Juvenile Song Books to the public, believing they will bear comparison with any others. "CHEERFUL VOICES," by that most successful and popular Composer, Mr. L. O. EMERSON, is for Common Schools, and,

Cheerful Voices.

as 300,000 teachers and pupils are already familiar with his previous School Song Books, they will need no urging to try this.

And as for our Sabbath School Song Book, whose glittering title aptly describes the brightness of its contents; read the following extracts from commendatory letters.

Sparkling Rubies.

Superintendents say: "The more we use it the better we like it." "The music has a freshness and beauty unsurpassed by any book I have seen." *Choristers* say: "A work of sterling merit." "Far excelling Sabbath School Music of the many books I have had the pleasure to use," &c.

Price of "Cheerful Voices" .... 50 cts.
Price of "Sparkling Rubies" .... 35 cts.

☞ Specimen Copies mailed, post-paid, for the above prices.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, New York.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡‡9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.

¶ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 87 West Madison-st. and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:50 p. m.	* 11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	* 10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	† 10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:10 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 11:00 p. m.	* 7:25 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	* 10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	† 10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	* 10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:15 p. m.
St. Paul Express	* 10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:50 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 23 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	* 10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	† 10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 155 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 p. m.
Pacific Express	‡ 5:10 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	‡ 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 p. m.
Mail	* 4:00 a. m.	* 4:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	* 10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	‡ 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†* 9:00 p. m.	‡* 6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:15 p. m.	‡* 6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:15 p. m.	* 6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

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THIRD PAGE—The Exposition—The New City-Hall—Wabash Avenue—The Law Courts—The City in Brief—Railroad Time-Table.

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EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News—State Legislatures—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Edwin Booth. "Hamlet."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Oliver Doud Byron. "Across the Continent." Afternoon and evening.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Peril; or, Love at Long Branch." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "Octoroon." Afternoon and evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WHOLE TICKET, $28. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st., P. O. Box 4685, New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, March 12, 1873.

Premier Gladstone has been defeated in the House of Commons, which has rejected his Irish Land bill by a majority of three.

President Grant's inaugural address is ridiculed by the newspapers of Germany, which question whether monarchical countries ought to maintain diplomatic relations with a country whose chief thus insults them.

Portuguese papers not long ago hastened with suspicious alacrity to aver that there was no Republican movement in their country. They now admit that attempts are being made to establish a Republican party in Portugal with a vigor unparalleled in its history.

Pinchback thinks he has not been treated fairly. He says that his election was as good as Spencer's, and would have been conceded, like his, if he had been a white man. Moreover, he was elected by the Kellogg Government, which has been recognized by General Grant as legitimate, and the action of which should not be rejected by Congress.

When the question of prohibiting sectarian appropriations came before the Constitutional Convention of New York, that body adopted a very sweeping clause which forbids the money or credit of the State to be given to any association or enterprise, private, religious, or secular. The Convention refused to interfere with licenses for the liquor trade.

No *supersedeas* has been granted Driver, the wife-murderer. The announcement that Judge McAllister had given a stay of proceedings in his case had its origin solely in a misapprehension of the prisoner's counsel, who mistook a packet containing the record of the proceedings and some other formal papers for the coveted writ. According to the present outlook, Driver will be hanged day after to-morrow.

No choice was reached yesterday in the election of a Senator from Massachusetts to succeed Vice-President Wilson. Dawes and Boutwell were the leading competitors. Dawes led Boutwell on each of the four ballots in the Senate; but in the House Boutwell showed such unexpected strength—receiving on the second and last ballot 124 to 92 for Dawes—that there is little doubt he will be elected on the first ballot in joint session to-day.

Porfirio Diaz, who was the most intractable of all the Mexican revolutionists, and laid down his arms and disbanded his troops but a few months ago, has now been elected to the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court. This sudden freak of popular favor, which would be startling in any but Mexican politics, gives Diaz the succession to the Presidency, should any vacancy occur, or be made to occur, as sometimes happens in Mexico.

Leading men in Senator Bogy's party come to the aid of the Republican minority who, in the Missouri Legislature lately, asked the United States to supplement the farcical proceedings at Jefferson City by an honest investigation. These Democrats are stated, on what appears good authority, to have addressed to the Senate Elections Committee a memorial containing new evidence of bribery on Bogy's part. Their statements are sworn to, and contain the names of the witnesses.

New Hampshire election returns up to midnight give Straw, Republican, a vote of 24,871; Weston, Democrat, 21,857; Blackman, Temperance, 826; Mason, Liberal Republican, 466. There is, in comparison with the votes of previous years, a Republican loss, so far, of 908. The closeness of the vote—which may be made still closer by returns not yet in from the northern part of the State—render it possible that there has been no election by the people. Should this be the case, the election goes to the Legislature.

Immediately after conceding the opposition one more representative on each of the important committees, the Republican majority in the Senate increase the Committees on Appropriations, Public Lands, Post-Office, and Elections—the last of which is the most important of all the committees—by two members each. They will now number nine each, instead of seven. The representation of the minority, instead of being raised to two out of seven, or nearly one-third, is reduced to less than one-fourth. On the Committee which is second in importance, that on Foreign Affairs, the minority have but one member. To balance these inequalities, they will be allowed three members on some of the minor committees.

It is stated that the last railroad victory secured in the New Jersey Legislature cost a quarter of a million of dollars, and that then it it was won by a bare majority of the vote. If this is true, it affords an encouraging outlook for the failure of railroad power over the State Legislatures. The price has become too high. If it takes a quarter of a million to buy a bare majority of one, the investment will be too large and the results too uncertain to warrant frequent repetitions. It will be found cheaper to run railroads on their merits and without legislative aid.

An elaborate argument in defense of the railroads, in their relations to the public, was delivered before the Joint Railroad Committee of the Legislature yesterday, by Mr. Robert Harris, the General Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He discussed the question from the standpoint of the railroads in all its aspects, and defends their charges and their discriminations as forced upon them by their outlay and the competition to which they are subjected. His views are expressed at length, and are worthy of consideration as the presentation of one side of this problem, which can be justly settled only after a full and fair hearing to all the interests involved.

Mr. Henry O. Kent, Chairman of the Liberal Committee of New Hampshire, has published a very logical and concise address reciting the reasons why the Liberals of that State have nominated a ticket of their own instead of coalescing with the Democrats in the present campaign. The position taken by the great majority of the New Hampshire Democracy last year, he says, was such as to challenge the respect of the Liberal Republicans. Nevertheless, there were 7,000 Democrats in the State who refused to follow the party standard, and this defection was sufficient to neutralize the Liberal Republican strength. It does not appear that any more hopeful results can be looked for in the future from a coalition. Therefore, an independent organization has been decided upon in New Hampshire as the initial step to the Presidential campaign of 1876.

The dispute between Omaha and Council Bluffs for the honor of being the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad has received a judicial solution. That Company has sought to prevent Secretary Boutwell from withholding one-half of the tolls charged upon Government freight passing over the Omaha bridge by pleading that the road did not begin on the east side of the river, and that the receipts of the Bridge Company were, therefore, not the receipts of the Union Pacific, and not liable to Government dues. In answer to this, the Attorney-General rules that the road does begin on the east side. This decision, besides sustaining the right of the Government to one-half of the charges on its freight passing over the bridge, gives an incidental sanction to the claims of Council Bluffs over Omaha as a terminal point.

The Burgomaster of Strasburg recently addressed a petition to Bismarck requesting that the French tongue might be regularly taught in the elementary schools of the city in addition to the German, alleging its necessity on account of the intimate commercial relations of Strasburg with France. The crafty and versatile Chancellor sent back a very decided negative, stating that it was out of all experience that children could learn both tongues so that they would be of any advantage; that those people who thought the French tongue of any advantage had the opportunity to send their children to those places where French was taught; and closed with the neat bit of sarcasm that "so far as is known, on the farther side of the frontier, the German tongue is never taught in the French schools, from which it may be gathered that the supposed necessity of a mutual knowledge of the tongues of neighboring States has not yet been discovered in those schools."

The "man Jennings" is the subject of a good deal of mud-throwing in the New York press. The man Jennings is an employe of the proprietors of the New York *Times*. At this distance it looks as though the man Jennings, as the original instigator of the grand bout, was the most expert and liberal mud-thrower of the whole crowd. But why is the man Jennings brought before the public at all? The New York *Times* is the offender, if there be any rock of offense. If that paper hires the staff of the Eatanswill *Gazette* to furnish its editorials, there is nobody to blame and nobody to suffer but itself. An old Greek philosopher once said: "If any man abuses me, it is not his abuse which hurts me, but my own opinion of it. My opinion of it is under my own control; therefore, if I am hurt by it, it is my own fault." If the *Evening Post* will lay this text to heart, it will no longer find it necessary to throw mud back at the man Jennings.

The Caldwell debate is still running. Yesterday the Senate listened to the remainder of Senator Calwell's defense, in which he says that not a dollar has been traced from him to any member of the Legislature which elected him, and solemnly declares that he never paid, directly or indirectly, anything for any man's vote. He refers to the charges against him as the fruits of "the Satanic malignity" of his enemies, whose case rests only upon "their own false swearing." They are "bold, bad men," who seek to make him "the victim of a wicked conspiracy." In short, Senator Caldwell makes it plain that he is persecuted by unrighteous men. Senator Carpenter made the only speech of the day. He expressed the grief with which he had heard Senator Morton, the day before, attack Caldwell as if he had been a political opponent, and pleaded with the Senate to examine the case in an unimpassioned and judicial spirit.

The successes of the Carlists, which are now reported almost daily, and the rapid manner in which they are overrunning northern and central Spain, give interest to the following statement of their strength, which is published in one of the Spanish papers: Saballs, Commandant-General of the Carlist forces in the Province of Gerona, has 1,200 men; Garceran, in the Province of Barcelona, 1,000 men; Valles, in Tarragona, 1,500 men; Nadarre, in Lerida, 700 men; Cucula, in El Maestrazgo, 4,900 men; Olla, in Navarre, 2,500 men; Lizarraga, in Guipuzcoa, 1,500 men. In Biscay, there are also numerous small forces. The same paper says: "The uniform of the Carlist cavalry consists of blue trousers with red stripes, dark-colored jacket, Wellington boots, dark-blue cloak, and the red *bogna*. Their appointments are excellent; the horses small, but sure-footed and powerful; the men well-armed with long-sword, carbine, and pistols." The insurrection is doing immense injury to commerce in the north of Spain, particularly in the Basque Provinces, which are the busiest in the country, and most of the manufacturers are closing their factories from inability to obtain material or dispose of their goods.

There is a movement in England as well as in this country to correct the evils of the jury system. To this end, the Attorney-General has proposed, in Parliament, a very radical measure, which does not seem to command popular confidence and will not be likely to pass. The main features of the Attorney-General's proposition are a reduction of the number of the jury from twelve to seven, except in trials for treason and murder, and the principle that a majority shall be allowed to vote a verdict. The first change is recommended in order to decrease the number of persons withheld from their occupations to attend court where they await summons as jurors. The Attorney-General argues that there is no magic in the number twelve, and that the number might just as well be seven. In reply to this, it is answered that there is no more magic in the number seven; that the evil complained of can be remedied in some other manner, and that it would be dangerous to change the number constituting a jury when the people have learned to regard that number as necessary to their protection. The second change suggested by the Attorney-General is opposed still more vigorously. It is similar to a proposition that has been made in the Illinois Legislature, except that the latter requires that a two-thirds vote shall be required for the verdict. Both plans seem to be inconsiderate and dangerous. In the organization of juries, two-thirds of the members are as apt to be stupid blockheads as one-third, and the proposed change would give them the opportunity of determining a verdict whenever such a division should occur. It would simply be an application of the majority rule to jury verdicts, as it exists now in politics. The principle is carried far enough already, and it would be especially dangerous and objectionable to apply it to absolute judicial verdicts affecting life, liberty, and property. The principle of unanimity has the constant advantage of securing deliberation and consultation, more apt to result in a just verdict than a hasty, inconsiderate vote of the majority.

CONGRESSMEN'S SALARIES.

There comes from Washington what we suppose to be an authorized apology of certain members for voting for the increase of Congressional salaries, and it reads as follows:

> It is but justice to those men who, like Senators Trumbull, Bayard, and Representative Banks, voted for the increased salary bill, to state their side of the question. They say their support was given to this measure simply to equalize the compensation account. Thus, for instance, the members of both Houses from Oregon got $6,492 for the session on account of mileage. Those from Nevada got $3,500; from Texas, $3,000; from Louisiana, $2,500; from Arkansas, $2,400; from Kansas and Nebraska, $2,100, notwithstanding the notorious fact that either these members had railroad passes all the way or else passed the entire session in Washington. The Increase-of-Salary bill abolishes mileage, and under this provision Senator Kelley will be required to pay $1,492 into the Treasury instead of receiving $6,492 therefrom.

This explanation furnishes no defense for the act. Because, under the law, Mr. Trumbull received more mileage than Mr. Banks, Mr. Banks more than Mr. Bayard, and Mr. Kelley, of Oregon, more than Mr. Trumbull, that furnished no reason for going back two years, and allowing Mr. Trumbull and Mr. Banks to take money from the Treasury in addition to their legal salary for previous services. If it had been proposed in this bill that each member should hand back to the disbursing officer all his pay and mileage, and then that the pile should be divided equally among all the members, there would have been no objection to that, if there had been any means of enforcing the law. But this bill proposed much more. It proposed to take more money out of the Treasury. If the Pacific members received more than those residing nearer the Capital, it was easy to compute how much was the actual cost of the travel from Oregon to Washington, and allow them that sum and no more. The inequality was not greater in proportion to distance in the Oregon case than in the case of Mr. Banks or Mr. Trumbull. Mr. Banks received as mileage from Waltham to Washington about $160, when the actual cost of travel is not over $12. Mr. Trumbull received for mileage from Chicago to Washington about $360, and the actual fare is not over $24. The Oregon member received a greater sum for mileage, but not perhaps in greater disproportions to his actual outlay. Had these gentlemen voted to allow each member the actual cost of his travel, then there would have been an equalization of compensation that would have saved to the Treasury many thousands of dollars each Congress. For instance, the Baltimore City members receive $16 for mileage to Washington, a distance of forty miles, when the actual cost is but $1.50. The action of Congress was not to equalize compensation by cutting off the enormous abuses of the mileage system; it was not to cut off the mileage bills of the California members, but it was to level up the mileage, and give each man an equal share. It is possible to understand how Mr. Kelley, of Philadelphia, should have voted to make Mr. Kelley, of Oregon, disgorge $1,500 and pay it back into the Treasury, but it is not so easily understood why the money thus refunded by Kelley, of Oregon, should be paid out again to Kelley, of Philadelphia, with considerable more in addition. Under the questionable policy of robbing Peter to pay Paul, the latter only receives what is taken from the former; but our Congressmen have not only taken away a few thousand dollars from a half-dozen members, but have taken from the Treasury over half a million of dollars in addition.

Mr. Banks and Mr. Trumbull have been in Congress for eighteen years. During all that time the California and Oregon members have been drawing this excessive mileage. Why limit the posthumous equalization to two years? Why not extend the $7,500 salary back to 1855? There can be no excuse, palliation, or justification of this vote for back pay for two years that will not apply with equal force to the whole eighteen years. The fact is, the passage of this act is unjustifiable. The arrangement that it should receive about an equal number of votes from each party, in order to "head off" any party advantage, was a weak invention. It does not relieve any member who voted for it from responsibility for an act that is wholly unjustifiable. It is immaterial what the politics of the man who voted for this bill may be; his act cannot reflect on his party, but must reflect on himself, and forever adhere to him as a plunder of the Treasury for his personal gain.

We doubt whether there is any power in Congress to make Mr. Kelley, of Oregon, refund any portion of his pay or mileage. These were fixed by law before he drew them. His services as a member of the Forty-second Congress had expired and his money was earned before the new act became a law. On the 4th of March, the Government owed him a certain amount under contract for services and mileage up to the preceding day, the money having been previously appropriated, and the amount fixed by statute. Congress could no more compel him to refund any portion of this than it could compel Mr. Banks to refund his pay received as Speaker sixteen years ago. We are especially pained that Mr. Trumbull should have voted for this bill, and we earnestly hope that he will refuse to avail himself of its provisions, or to take from the Treasury a larger sum than he had agreed to serve for.

SIMPLIFICATION OF TAX-COLLECTION.

There is a bill before the Legislature of the greatest importance to this city, and that is in the matter of providing for revenue. It provides for the assessment and collection of taxes, and removes many troublesome and vexatious proceedings by which taxation is now defeated by those who enjoy its benefits and can best afford to meet it. The bill ought not only to pass, but it is vital to the financial existence of the city. Without it, Chicago will be helpless,—deprived of the means of carrying on the Government.

There is one thing which this bill, however, does not contain, and the omission ought to be supplied. It will add nothing to the cost of collecting taxes, but will save an immense amount of trouble and of loss to the public. Under our present system of taxation the city has a general warrant for the collection of all taxes levied for ordinary municipal purposes. For each separate improvement it has a special warrant. These special warrants are levied for lamp-posts, water service-pipes, unpaid water rates, sewerage connections, new sidewalks, paving streets, macadamizing streets, graveling streets, repairing sidewalks, paving alleys, and perhaps other purposes. The cost of each of these improvements is charged to the property especially benefited by the work. The number of these special warrants ranges from 250 to as high as 600 each year. The city, therefore, goes into court every year with an average of 450 tax-warrants, asking judgments on them all. Some of these special warrants are for a total not exceeding $50, others for sums ranging up to $20,000, but all of them covering property worth from $200,000 to $1,000,000. The tax on each lot in many cases does not exceed seventy-five cents. Persons may in good faith go to the Collector's office and pay his taxes, and yet his property, without his knowledge, may have been taxed a dollar on one, or three dollars on another, of these special warrants. It often occurs that a lot is taxed on as many as four or five different special warrants, and, as a rule, the owner is not aware of it. It is said that four-fifths of the property sold for taxes is sold under these special warrants, and the first knowledge the owner has is a notice from the tax-purchaser, or, when he seeks an abstract of title, finds that there are three or four tax-deeds of his lot. All this is perfectly familiar to the city officers. They know the trouble and confusion resulting from this mode of doing business, and now, when the city is repairing its tax system, why not provide that the tax-officer shall extend on his books, opposite each lot, in addition to the general tax, the tax for each special object? By this means all the taxes will be in one warrant, and when a man applies to pay his taxes he will receive one bill for all he owes. It is no part of the business of the city to entrap people into the loss of their property, and when a man offers to pay his taxes the least the city can do is to inform him how much he owes, and of all its claims against him. It is no advantage to have five or six hundred special warrants hid in a corner, when the only motive the city can have is to get its revenue. Let the new, and in many respects greatly-improved, system of collecting the taxes be still further improved, so that the tax-book shall show in full all the taxes, general and special, charged against each piece of property. This will avoid five-sixths of the sales of lots which now take place, and if for no other reason should be incorporated in the bill.

HOW FARMERS ARE PLUNDERED BY THE TARIFF.

Mr. M. B. Lloyd, of Orion, Henry County, addresses his fellow-farmers in a very sensible way, not by any means defending or extenuating railroad injustice, but showing that these farmers are responsible for much of their own oppression. He thus closes a letter in the Cambridge *Chronicle*:

> Thus you pass a protective tariff law, pretending it is for the benefit of the producer, and to avoid the necessity of transportation. Then under it, and by effect, you make him pay a greater cost of transportation than he would without it, thus receiving his price for his products, and paying 50 per cent more for the manufactures which he must of necessity buy, bleeding him at both ends, and at the same time humbugging him so completely and entirely that he thinks it is all for his benefit, and he wants more protective tariff.
>
> Thus we see that, though manufacturing in the West is what we wish—what we desire—protective tariff is not the thing to bring it. And, in fact, it can only come by years of growth.
>
> The time will undoubtedly come when this vast Western country will consume its own agricultural products, but it may be a hundred or two hundred years hence.
>
> Withdraw, then, those so-called protective duties, and give Western producers (and others) a chance to live previous to the expiration of those years. Yours truly,
>
> M. B. LLOYD.

Mr. Lloyd is on the right track, and is in singular contrast with those demagogues who are urging farmers to acts of violence, while protesting in the Legislature and elsewhere against the repeal of exactions that are consuming far more of the substance of the people than the excess of freight charges over a just and reasonable rate. The complaint is, that corn is selling for only 20 cents a bushel, and that railroads demand 46 cents for carrying it to New York. Now let us see how the farmers are plundered at the other end:

On every overcoat costing	$25	he pays tax	$9.00
On every suit of clothes	30		15.00
On six shirts costing	12		4.00
On socks and underwear	6		2.00
On two pairs blankets	10		5.00
On shawl for wife	10		5.00
On woman's shoes	4		1.50
Same articles for rest of family	100		30.00
	$197		$61.50

Out of every $197 he expends for the necessary clothing of his family $61.50 is for tax, not to the Government, but to the woolen and cotton monopolies, pensioned by law. This tax is equal to 307 bushels of corn, and is that much of the annual product of the farmer's labor taken from him and given over to certain monopolists, without consideration of any kind. If this tax were paid into the Treasury there might be some excuse for it, but it is taken in the form of cash, and paid to the monopolist that he may be "encouraged" to repeat the operation.

The same farmer pays an average tax of 50 per cent on every implement of iron that he uses; on his horseshoes, on his wagon-tires and his plows; on every screw, bolt, nail, or rod of iron; he pays the same tax on the tin and copper ware; on his cook-stove and pipe; on his glass and crockery ware; on his cutlery; on his carpet, and on his bedding. He pays tax on his salt, lumber, vinegar, and mustard; on nearly all that he eats, drinks, and wears, except what he raises himself; and about fifty cents out of every dollar he expends is paid over as a special bounty to monopolists who have obtained from Congress the special privilege of taking other people's property and earnings without consideration. Here is a practical grievance that can be remedied at the ballot-box by the farmers. And yet how many of the men who are traveling the State, urging farmers to violence against railroads, have a word to say against this form of legislative plunder? Some of them are getting their eyes open, but the great mass are still deaf and blind to the chief cause of their present sufferings.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Stock, Bond, Gold, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Money was close to-day, ranging from 7 to 1-16. Leading Government bond dealers quote the market at 7 currency and 7 gold. Prime mercantile paper is held at 9@12.

STOCKS.

The stock market was tame, except in a few specialties, such as Rock Island, Pacific Mail, Central, and Western Union. The reason assigned is, that leaders are awaiting news from Boston before they determine which way to move. About 2 o'clock a report was circulated that Boutwell would be defeated by Dawes, and the stock market fell off. Late in the day, however, there was a steadier feeling, and some recovery in prices on special telegrams from Washington, which stated that Secretary Boutwell was encroaching on the $44,000,000 legal tenders; and also that the bond purchases were to be discontinued, and gold sales continued as usual. Telegrams from Amsterdam and Frankfort report considerable depression in American railway bonds, with a decline of 5 to 10 per cent on the poorer class of the same within a fortnight.

GOLD.

Gold was quiet and steady at 115 to 115¼. The position of gold speculation is understood to be as follows: The clique held $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 on Friday last. On Saturday from $9,000,000 to $12,000,000 were marketed, partly on intimations from Washington of extra sales this week, and partly because at 115½@115¾ a good profit could be seen.

EXPORTS.

The exports for the week ending to-day were $5,396,314, exclusive of specie. This is about the same as last week.

BONDS.

Governments were steady.

PRODUCE.

Flour was quiet and steady, with some demand for low grades which are scarce. Medium grades are plenty and quiet. Wheat is inactive and nominal, owing to the rain and scarcity of vessels. Holders are firm. Pork is firm and fairly active, with sales of 300 brls at $16.00 for mess, and $12.25 for extra prime. For future delivery, 1,000 brls at $15.95@16.00 for May. Cut meats show a moderate business. The sales reported include 50 brls dry salted shoulders at 6¼c for this week; 10,000 lbs pickled bellies, 9@12 lbs, at 9@9½c; 1,500 smoked hams in the rough at 12¼@13½c, and 200 do shoulders at 7¾c. Bacon is more active. Sales are reported of 1,000 boxes long clear at 7⅞@8c for March. Short clear is quoted at 8⅜@8½c. The lard market is easier. Sales are reported of 600 tierces of Western at 8⅛c for prime on the spot and for the month.

DUBUQUE.

Attempted Suicide—The Northwestern Sængerbund — Water-Works Company.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, March 11.—G. T. Jenkins, a well-known citizen of Osage, Iowa, attempted suicide, to-day, by shooting himself twice through the head, inflicting dangerous but not fatal wounds. The cause of the rash act is supposed to be the effect of excitement on spiritual matters.

The first wheat-sowing of the season took place to-day, near Duncombe, Hamilton County.

Great preparations are making for the meeting of the Northwestern Sængerbund here on June 20 next. Forty-six societies, from all parts of the country, have already signified their intention to be present, and many more are expected. Delegates from a number of the most important societies are already here, looking to the preliminary arrangements. The Mænnerchor Society expect to have their new Opera-House so nearly completed as to permit the singing to take place within its walls. The largest gathering of the kind ever witnessed in the Northwest is expected.

At the regular annual stockholders' meeting of the Dubuque Water Company, held yesterday at the Company's office, the following-named gentlemen were elected to fill the vacancies for the ensuing year: President, S. Chamberlin, Cleveland, Ohio; Vice President, P. L. Chamberlin, Cleveland; Treasurer and Secretary, R. J. Gibbs, Dubuque; Directors, S. Chamberlin, R. L. Chamberlin, J. L. Chamberlin, Cleveland, Ohio; E. R. Perkins, N. W. Kimball, P. Kiennesie, R. J. Gibbs, Dubuque.

THE FARMERS.

An Agricultural Convention at Quincy, Ill.—The Railroads Censured.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., March 11.—The farmers of Adams County met in convention in this city this afternoon, for the purpose of forming a County Farmers' Society, to act with the State organization. A. H. Trimble was chosen President, and John Stuart, Secretary. Addresses were made by Col. K. K. Jones, the Hon. I. N. Morris, and others. Mr. Morris spoke at length, and was particularly severe on the railroads. A belligerent memorial to the Legislature, in reference to railroad charges, was presented for the indorsement of the meeting and referred to a committee. After a scattering debate on the proper title for the society, etc., the meeting adjourned until to-morrow.

LOUISVILLE.

Further Details of the Robbery of the Falls City Tobacco Bank.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 11.—Other special deposits in the Falls City Tobacco Bank, robbed on Sunday night, are found to be missing to-day, among them ten bonds of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Short Line Railroad, numbers 193 to 232 inclusive, of $1,000 each; also 135 to 140 inclusive, and 149 and 150, Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad first mortgage bonds, $1,000 each; also 1,527 to 1,583 Jeffersonville, Madison & Madison Road, second mortgage bonds, $1,000 each. All the Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, the Short Line Railroad bonds, and the New Albany city bonds are missing, amounting probably over $100,000. It seems the burglars selected all the securities easily disposed of in the East, leaving the local securities scattered over the floor. The vault work was evidently done by professional burglars, the most skillful and scientific in the business. A further examination of the vault, to-day, reveals the fact that a previous effort had been made to burglarize the bank in the same way. An iron wedge was driven in the corner of the inner casing, and also a small hole was cut through the top. The wedge was rusty, and the hole was filled up with putty. It is supposed the attempt was made some months since, and relinquished for lack of tools, but the same parties returned well prepared and accomplished the work.

Burned to Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., March 11.—Last night the house of M. G. Smith, in Cascade, Kent County, Mich., was destroyed by fire by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Mrs. Smith's clothing caught fire from the explosion, and she was burned so that she will probably die. The flames spread so rapidly that a son of Mr. Smith, 14 years old, asleep in another part of the building, was burned to death, it being impossible to rescue him. Mr. Smith is so burned that it is believed that his eyesight is entirely destroyed, and his hands crippled for life.

A DOOMED MAN.

It Was a Mistake About That Supersedeas.

George Driver's Time is Up on Friday.

Judge McAllister Satisfied that He Was Fairly Tried.

How the Condemned Received the News Yesterday.

THE TRIBUNE was misled, yesterday, into the statement that George Driver, the wife-murderer, had been granted a supersedeas. The statement was made on information received from the criminal's counsel, Mr. John Mason, who was very positive in the assertion that Judge McAllister had discovered a sufficient number of material errors in the record of the trial to warrant a stay of proceedings. The fact is, Judge McAllister refused to grant a supersedeas. He failed to find where any injustice had been done the murderer, and he so informed Mr. Mason in a sealed communication containing his opinion. Mr. Mason, however, did not open the letter, but sent it direct to to the Clerk of the Supreme Court at Ottawa. He imagined that it contained the Judge's reasons for granting a supersedeas, and he claims that the language of the Judge, when he first examined the record, warranted him in so imagining. When the Clerk of the Supreme Court opened the communication, he discovered that its contents were entirely different from what Mr. Mason had supposed, being as follows:

> This is an application to me as Judge at Chambers for the allowance of a writ of error, in behalf of a man under sentence of death for the crime of murder. It is due to him and the administration of justice that the views of such Judge, whose action must forever foreclose the prisoner's right of appeal to any other judicial tribunal, should be publicly stated. The record presented has been attentively read; and the points relied upon for error have been examined with all the care and deliberation demanded by the solemn issue involved.
>
> 1. It is objected that the court erred in admitting evidence of threats made by the prisoner to shoot his wife, in 1869, and acts of abuse and violence, six months and three months before the homicide, on the ground that they were too remote. The evidence as to the threats to shoot her at the time and under the circumstances, as made, could have had but little weight with the jury, and, standing alone, would not be competent. But these were followed up, and it was on this ground that they were admitted, by evidence, showing a cruel and barbarous disposition toward her from that time to the time of the homicide. All this evidence was relevant to the question of malice, and was clearly admissible.
>
> 2. The next point urged is based upon the newly discovered evidence of a dying declaration made by the deceased, to the effect that the prisoner was drunk at the time he shot her, else he would not have done it. This evidence was cumulative. If there is any one fact established by the evidence in this case, it is that the prisoner was considerably under the influence of liquor at the time of the homicide, and it is conclusively shown that he had all of his usual powers of locomotion and speech. There is no fact or condition about which witnesses would so entirely disagree in opinion as in respect to the degree of drunkenness upon a man who was thus able to walk and speak. This was but the opinion of his late wife, to be considered with the actual facts, viz.: his ability to walk and converse. But if taken as absolute and conclusive, which it could not be, still it is the law that voluntary drunkenness is no excuse for any crime. Such was the common law, and has been put into statutory form in this State. To subserve the purposes of a general rule, that the jury should be permitted to see all of the circumstances connected with the commission of the act, it has been held admissible for the prisoner to show his condition in this respect, at the time. In some cases, when the drunkenness was not occasioned by either the fraud, contrivance, or force of others, it might be so purely the result of accident, thoughtlessness, or from some peculiar condition of a party not addicted to the vice, in which cases the fact of drunkenness ought to go far in mitigation of the punishment. So where the instrument used is not obviously a deadly weapon, it being used by a drunken man, should be considered as to the question of intentional malice. So, when the question is guilty knowledge in passing counterfeit money. And some courts have held that it should be considered where there was legal provocation, and the accused carried his resentment beyond the proper bounds. But this latter position trenches upon the rule that voluntary drunkenness shall not excuse. So that as rules must be general, it is necessary to recognize the admissibility of evidence of the fact, leaving its effect to depend upon the circumstances of each case. I do not think there was any error in not granting a new trial, for the newly-discovered evidence, because the evidence was merely cumulative, and could add little or nothing to the weight of that given in the case.
>
> 3. The last point is one of more difficulty. The Court was asked on behalf of the prisoner to instruct the jury, in substance, that if just before the act of shooting the prisoner was lying on his bed in the bed-room, and the deceased went into it in an angry manner, and then and there struck the prisoner a blow on the face and cut him or made him bleed, and that he thereupon, without deliberation or malice aforethought, in a momentary passionate impulse, shot and killed the deceased there, in that case such killing would amount only to manslaughter, and not murder, and the jury should so find. The Court refused to give this instruction, to which exception was taken. The question here presented is the only one about which I have any hesitation. Mr. Russell, a writer of great authority on criminal law, states the doctrine involved in the above instruction, thus: "As the indulgence which is shown by the law in some cases to the first transport of passion is a condescension to the frailty of the human frame, to the furor brevis, which, while the frenzy lasts, renders a man deaf to the voice of reason; so the provocation which is allowed to extenuate in the case of homicide, must be something which a man is conscious of, which he feels and resents *at the instant* the fact which he would extenuate was committed. All of the circumstances of the case must lead to the conclusion that the act done, though intentional of death or great bodily harm, was not the result of a cool, deliberate judgment and previous malignity of heart, but solely imputable to human infirmity. For there are many trivial, and some considerable, provocations, which are not permitted to extenuate an act of homicide, or rebut the conclusion of malice, to which the other circumstances of the case may lead." 1 Russ. on Crimes, 513, 514.
>
> It is also the recognized rule that an assault, though illegal, will not reduce the crime of the party killing the person assaulting him to manslaughter, where the revenge is disproportionate and barbarous. Ibid. 516, Jacob vs. The State, 3 Humphrey, 493.
>
> One of the prisoner's daughters testifies that her mother came out of the bedroom, and was standing beside the stove. The prisoner then came out and took a positon on the other side of the stove, and asked the deceased for money, which she declined to let him have; that then he took something out of his pocket; deceased said, "Don't stab me," whereupon he shot her with the pistol. Another daughter testifies that she saw her mother go into the bedroom and strike the prisoner in the face with her hand while he was lying on the bed. That they both came out, and the witness stood around there some time, and then went out doors and down to the coal-room, and, while there, heard the shot of the pistol. She was not asked how long she was there before the shot was heard. But from her whole testimony, taken in connection with that of her sister, who heard him ask the deceased for money, it is perfectly apparent that he did not shoot his wife in the first transports of passion caused by her striking him, if he felt any such, nor resent the injury at the instant, or while enraged by its effect. Neither of the witnesses saw any blood on his face, and it is wholly improbable, when we consider the prisoner's abject and besotted condition, that he was capable of being thrown into a transport of passion on account of the mere insult to him, as another character of man might, under other circumstances; and, besides all that, it is not the law that a man who resents the injury of a trivial slap in the face, in the disproportionate manner of using a gun or pistol and shooting down his wife, can mitigate the offense to mere manslaughter. If allowable, it must be under very different circumstances from those disclosed in this case. The prisoner had exhibited towards his wife a most malignant disposition, for a long time anterior to the act of shooting. Such being the case, and the lapse of so much time between the alleged insult and the shooting, it was impossible for the jury to find that such act was not the result of deliberate judgment and previous malignity of heart, but was solely imputable to the first transport of passion aroused by his wife slapping him in the face.
>
> Without further qualification the instruction should not have been given or asked. It did not apply to the actual facts, and its only effect would have been to mislead the jury.
>
> The evidence fully sustains the verdict, and there is, in my judgment, no material error in the record. His crime, like a large proportion of those committed by violence upon the persons of others, was caused by excessive use of strong drinks. This the record conclusively shows. So far as this case is concerned, society failing to perceive its own responsibility, will say, "Let him suffer the penalties of the law." So he must. And the warning uttered by his crime, his trial, and his scaffold will be forgotten like the voices of an ugly dream.
>
> Writ of error refused.

The State's Attorney was informed of that fact, yesterday, in an official dispatch from Ottawa. Meanwhile the condemned, Driver, had been notified that his life had been extended through the clemency of Judge McAllister. The notification was in the shape of a note in the handwriting of Mr. Mason, which was brought to the jail. Driver, as a matter of course, was very much elated, and entertained hopes of better fortune in a new trial. He could scarcely sleep during the night, owing to the fullness of his joy. It was not until yesterday at noon that he discovered that he had built his hopes upon a false foundation. The effect of the discovery upon him was terrible. Hanging would have been milder punishment. He has said but little since. Hope has deserted him, and he seems resigned to his near fate.

Mr. Mason is said to be very ill,—so ill, in fact, that death is feared. A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called at his residence last evening to ascertain how the deplorable error had been made, and was informed that he could not be seen by any person except the physician and the clergyman. The reporter learned, however, that Mr. Mason had been led to believe, from what Judge McAllister said when the record was first presented to him, that a supersedeas would be granted without doubt. It is claimed that the Judge's remarks on that point were very positive. According to his own statement, or at least according to the statement of the persons who represent him at his residence, Mr. Mason was so sanguine that the commutation from Judge McAllister was an opinion granting a supersedeas that the thought of opening it never entered his mind. He would have staked his professional reputation upon it, on account of what the Judge had said. Driver was notified in good faith, and no person can feel more horrified at the turn affairs have taken than Mr. Mason. It may be remarked, in passing, that this is very poor consolation for a man whose neck is to be stretched on Friday, unless Gov. Beveridge interposes his official clemency.

Driver has entirely recovered his self-possession. He is as cool and collected as ever, and talks about his approaching end with a carelessness that would shock persons who are sensitive on such a grave matter. The writer had a brief conversation with him last night. He said that his counsel had inflicted a needless torture by his story about the supersedeas. Had he (the counsel) attended to the matter at the proper time it would have benefited him (Driver) greatly, because if success was not attained, he would then have time to apply to the Governor for a commutation of sentence. His friends would work for him, however, in the short time that remained, but he had little faith in the result of their endeavors. In answer to the question, "What do you suppose caused your counsel to tell you that a supersedeas had been granted in your case when he was not certain of it?" Driver answered, "Whisky. The man has been drunk ever since the trial. I'll remember him as long as I live, which won't be very long, I suppose."

The State's Attorney, while commiserating with the unfortunate Driver, feels somewhat jubilant at the result of the application for a supersedeas. He thinks that a Chicago paper, known by the name of *Inter-Ocean*, has put its foot in it in giving an opinion for a Judge of the Supreme Court without first consulting the gentleman. However, he thinks that that paper made an ass of itself when it said that the reason why Judge McAllister granted the supersedeas was because there had not been a legal Grand Jury impaneled in Cook County for several months. This statement, he thinks, appears all the more asinine in view of the fact that no supersedeas was granted. Mr. Reed believes that Driver ought to be the last man hung in Chicago. In his opinion, Pertest and Rafferty should have gone before him. He cannot see the consistency of Judge McAllister granting supersedeas writs in their cases and refusing one in the case of Driver, who is no worse in point of character and whose trial was no more free from error.

LUMBER INSPECTION.

Rules and Regulations Adopted by the Chicago Lumberman's Exchange.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Lumberman's Exchange of Chicago, held in their room, corner of Franklin and South Water streets, yesterday, the following resolution was adopted:

> *Resolved*, That the Committee on Inspection be instructed, first, to so establish the rules for the inspection of lumber in this market that the grading and assorting of all lumber sold by cargo or other lots shall be the same as the grading and assorting practiced in and by the yards in this city; second, that the past experience of this organization has proven the difficulty and impracticability of framing written rules that will cover the desired points comprehensively; third, that the Committee be empowered to form a school of practice for Inspectors; fourth, that the object of such school shall be to familiarize Inspectors with such yard-assorting; fifth, that the manner and detail of conducting said school of practice be left to the discretion of the Committee on Inspection, with full power to act and carry it into effect.
>
> CLASSIFICATION OF GRADES.
>
> In pursuance of the above instructions, the Committee announce the following as the classification of the grades adopted for the inspection of lumber in this market: First, second, and third class usually inspected as one quality.
>
> Selects, "A" and "B" stock boards—Selects include all kinds that are better than common, and falling below the grade of clears.
>
> First and second clear strips—Usually inspected as one quality.
>
> First and second common flooring—Usually inspected as one quality.
>
> "Common" includes all lumber below above grades, and better than culls.
>
> "Culls" includes all kinds poorer than common, not embracing refuse or worthless lumber.
>
> All tapering lumber should be measured one-third the distance from the narrow end. Any fractional part of one foot should not be counted, excepting scantling and joist. All boards and plank to be measured in even lengths. Culls should commence ten feet in length, and measure same as other grades.
>
> The manufacture of lumber should be taken into consideration, and when badly manufactured should reduce the grade. In all cases the Inspector should examine both sides of lumber.
>
> DUTIES OF INSPECTORS.
>
> It shall be the duty of Inspectors to keep the original tally-sheets at least one year, and that said tally-sheets shall at all times be accessible to any of the parties interested therein. A refusal by any Inspector to exhibit such sheets when called upon by any of the parties interested, or any of the members of the Inspection Committee, shall be deemed sufficient cause for revocation of his certificate of appointment.
>
> Inspectors are directed not to intrude between buyer and seller while sales are being made, and the persistent interference by any Inspector shall be deemed sufficient cause for revocation of his certificate.
>
> After any Inspector has received his instructions from both buyer and seller, given together, he shall pay no attention to any different instructions or suggestions from either party given singly.
>
> The Inspectors and measurers shall in all cases employ competent tally-men, and shall call out in quantities not over (60) sixty feet, and be answered back by their tally-men distinctly.
>
> R. K. BICKFORD,
> A. A. CARPENTER,
> WM. BLANCHARD,
> Inspection Committee.

DISPATCHES TO THE MAYOR.

The following communications were received by the Mayor yesterday. The first, from the Mayor of Denison, Texas, refers to the recent opening of a railroad line which makes Denison a town of some importance in this Republic. The second explains itself:

> DENISON, Texas, March 10.
>
> *To the Mayor of Chicago:*
>
> Denison to her sister cities, from the Pacific to the Atlantic, sends greeting. It has remained for Denison to become the great connecting link uniting the South with the East, North, and West. May the union be one of lasting peace and prosperity.
>
> L. A. OWINGS, Mayor.

> ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL,
> SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
> LOCKPORT, March 11, 1873.
>
> *Hon. J. Medill, Mayor:*
>
> DEAR SIR: Your esteemed favor of the 7th was duly received, indorsing a letter from the Hon. A. P. Derickson in reference to shutting the lock gates at Summit, in order to turn the torrent toward Chicago. I also observe your views on the same subject. The lock gates have been kept loose all winter so that they could be shut at any moment. It has been our intention to shut the gates and draw off the water just as soon as the ice would permit, in order to get the canal cleaned out. The General Superintendent has just returned from an examination of the canal to-day, and finds the ice from Lemont to Summit so far gone as to warrant him in closing the gates and drawing off the water, and commencing operations in clearing out the bars. The lock-gates will, therefore, be closed to-night, and remain so for eight or ten days, which, I hope, will have the effect on our river which you anticipate.
>
> ROBERT MILNE, Gen. Supt.

PERSONAL.

Among the arrivals at the Tremont, yesterday, was Mr. C. H. Deere, of Moline, Ill.

The Rev. J. M. McLaughlin will lead the noon prayer-meeting to-day. Subject of meditation, "The Gospel Call."

Mr. C. H. McCormick will send two of his splendid combined reapers and mowers to the Vienna Exposition. His machines carried off the first premium at the great Paris fair some years ago.

A meeting of members of the Beloit College Alumni Society, of Chicago, and of other friends of the college in this city, will be held at the Matteson House, at 8 o'clock this evening, to take action in regard to the death of Prof. J. J. Bushnell.

To the Ladies.

Black silks of our own importation, 1,000 pieces just arrived. Fine and heavy real bonnet at $1.50, $1.75, and $2; fine and heavy gros grain Guinet at $2, worth $3. One thousand pieces of cambric edgings and insertings at about half the usual prices; 10,000 white Marseilles toilet quilts, at not much over half their cost to manufacture; 500 piano covers, in every quality and variety. Also, 500 cases of assorted spring dry goods will be opened this week. Buyers who care to save their money should give us a call before purchasing. C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & Co., Nos. 118, 120, 122, and 124 State street, near Madison.

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r fate.
said to be very ill,—so ill, in
feared. A reporter of THE
is residence last evening to
deplorable error had been
formed that he could not be
on except the physician and
The reporter learned, how-
on had been led to believe,
McAllister said when the
sented to him, that a super-
ranted without doubt. It is
dge's remarks on that point
According to his own state-
cording to the statement of
present him at his residence,
sanguine that the commuta-
McAllister was an opinion
edeas that the thought of
ntered his mind. He would
ofessional reputation upon it,
the Judge had said. Driver
good faith, and no person
horrified at the turn
aken than Mr. Mason.
ked, in passing, that this is
ion for a man whose neck is
Friday, unless Gov. Bever-
official clemency.
ly recovered his self-posses-
ol and collected as ever, and
proaching end with a careless-
hock persons who are sensi-
e matter. The writer had a
with him last night. He said
d inflicted a needless torture
t the supersedeas. Had he
ended to the matter at the
would have benefited him
because if success was not at-
d then have time to apply
or for a commutation of
iends would work for him,
ort time that remained, but he
he result of their endeavors.
question, "What do you sup-
counsel to tell you that a su-
en granted in your case when
in of it?" Driver answered,
man has been drunk ever since
member him as long as I live,
ry long, I suppose."
ttorney, while commiserating
unate Driver, feels somewhat
result of the application for a
thinks that a Chicago paper,
e of Inter-Ocean, has put its
giving an opinion for
the Supreme Court
consulting the gentleman.
s that that paper made an ass
said that the reason why Judge
d the supersedeas was because
n a legal Grand Jury impan-
unty for several months. This
nks, appears all the more assi-
e fact that no supersedeas was
ed believes that Driver ought to
ung in Chicago. In his opinion,
orty should have gone before
see the consistency of Judge
g supersedeas writs in their
g one in the case of Driver,
n point of character and whose
free from error.

...ER INSPECTION.

...gulations Adopted by the
...mberman's Exchange.

g of the Board of Directors of
Exchange of Chicago, held in
r of Franklin and South Water
y, the following resolution was
e Committee on Inspection be in-
o establish the rules for the inspec-
market that the grading and as-
sold by cargo or other lots shall
grading and assorting practiced in
this city; second, that the past ex-
organization has proven the difficulty
y of framing written rules that will
mits comprehensively; third, that
be empowered to form
ractice for Inspectors; fourth,
ct of such school shall
spectors with such yard-assorting;
ner and detail of conducting said
e left to the discretion of the Com-
, with full power to act and carry

IFICATION OF GRADES.

e above instructions, the Com-
following as the classification of
for the inspection of lumber in this
ond, and third class usually in-
" B" stock boards—Selects include
better than common, and falling be-
e.
clear strips—Usually inspected as
common flooring—Usually inspect-
ades all lumber below above grades.
all kinds poorer than common, not
r worthless lumber.
umber should be measured one-third of
the narrow end. Any fractional
should not be counted, excepting
All boards and plank to be meas-
ure same as other grades.
of lumber should be taken into
when badly manufactured should
In all cases the Inspector should
of lumber.

UTIES OF INSPECTORS.

uty of Inspectors to keep the original
e one year, and that said tally-sheets
e accessible to any of the parties in-
A refusal by any Inspector to exhibit
called upon by any of the parties in-
the members of the Inspection Com-
med sufficient cause for revocation
appointment.
directed not to intrude between
hile sales are being made, and the
ence by any Inspector shall be
cause for revocation of his cer-
tor has received his instructions
d seller, given together, he shall
any different instructions or sug-
party given singly.
d measurers shall in all cases em-
-men, and shall call out in quanti-
ty feet, and shall be answered back by
nctly.
R. K. BICKFORD,
A. A. CARPENTER,
WM. BLANCHARD,
Inspection Committee.

...ES TO THE MAYOR.

ommunications were received
rday. The first, from the
Texas, refers to the recent
d line which makes Denison
portance in this Republic.
itself:
DENISON, Texas, March 10.
e:
cities, from the Pacific to the
r. It has remained for Denison
necting link uniting the South
d West. May the union be
d prosperity.
L. A. OWINO, Mayor.
OIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
LOCKPORT, March 11, 1873.
ned favor of the 7th was duly
tter from the Hon. A. P. Der-
hutting the lock gates at Sum-
he torrent toward Chicago. I
on the same subject. The
loose all winter so that they
ent. It has been our inten-
draw off the water just as
permit, in order to get the
General Superintendent has
amination of the canal to-day,
mont to Summit so far gone
g the gates and drawing off
g operations in clearing out
will, therefore, be closed to-
ight or ten days, which, I
on our river which you an-
OBERT MILNE, Gen. Supt.

...ONAL.

the Tremont, yesterday,
Moline, Ill.
ghlin will lead the noon
Subject of meditation,
will send two of his
rs and mowers to the
machines carried off
great Paris fair some
of the Beloit College
o, and of other friends
ty, will be held at the
lock this evening, to
e death of Prof. J. J.

adies.
rtation, 1,000 pieces just
d bonnet at $1.50, $1.75,
rain Guinet at $2, worth
ambric edgings and in-
al prices; 10,000 white
ot much over half their
o covers, in every quality
of assorted spring dry
Buyers who care to
s a call before purchas-
Co., Nos. 118, 120, 122,
n.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Outlines of the Bill to Provide for the Public Printing.

The Illinois River Improvement Bill Passed in the Senate.

Report in Favor of Appropriating $1,000,000, for the New State-House.

Passage of the Judicial Apportionment Bill in the Upper House.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELECTION OF JUSTICES AND CONSTABLES.

SPRINGFIELD, March 11.—The Senate bill to make the election of Justices of the Peace and Constables uniform throughout the State got 92 votes in the House, not sufficient for an emergency, so it was reconsidered and made the special order for Thursday.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The House talked several hours on the bill to establish savings banks, reported from the Committee, and then tabled it by 65 to 36.

COOK COUNTY ASSESSOR.

The Senators from Cook had a free fight over the bill creating the office of Assessor in their county. Messrs. Waite and Dow spoke for it, and were reinforced by Thompson and Reynolds, while Williamson, Kehoe and McGrath talked the bill to death. On its passage it got but 13 votes to 27. The usual motion to reconsider was entered, but it is beyond resurrection.

JUDICIAL SALARIES.

The bill raising the salaries of Circuit Judges from $3,500 to $4,000 was laid upon the House table.

BREWERS' BILL.

Mr. Lomax's mission to get a bill passed to allow brewers and others to reclaim kegs and bottles failed, having received only 7 votes.

HOUR OF MEETING.

The House will meet hereafter at 9:30 in the morning.

CONVICT LABOR.

Mr. Quinn introduced a bill prohibiting convicts from working outside the walls of the Penitentiary.

MURDER TRIAL.

George M. Burch will be tried here to-morrow on the charge of having murdered a man named Kendall, who, in May, 1872, was engaged with others in a free fight in the town of Illiopolis. An attempt was made by a party to arrest the Kendall party, during which Kendall was shot. The question to be decided is whether Burch was one of the posse.

PARDONED.

George Jennings, convicted in Madison County in 1864 of robbery, and sentenced for twelve years, was to-day pardoned.

VIENNA COMMISSION.

George Schneider, H. L. Hall, of Chicago, and Edward E. Ayers, of Harvard, were commissioned as Complimentary Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition to-day.

NEW STATE-HOUSE.

The Senate Appropriation Committee has decided to recommend the appropriation of $1,000,000 for the State-House.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill, providing for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the State Government, was recommitted because it was considered too loose in its provisions. It allows $3,000 as the Governor's contingent fund, $1,000 for his office, stationery, repairs, &c.; $5,000 for the Secretary of State's office; $600 for the Treasurer's office; $500 for the Adjutant-General; blank sums to pay for State printing and binding, and for stationery, furniture, &c., ordered by the General Assembly.

THE NEW PRINTING BILL.

A close examination of the proposed new printing laws shows that it differs very little from the law passed at the last session. It is doubtful whether the right to order printing *ad lib.* to be conferred upon the different State officers would not be a temptation to indulge in unnecessary bloviating for the itch to see themselves in print—a human weakness—would influence State officials, as well as ordinary men. Then the bill provides that there shall be appointed "*two* practical printers, not at the time engaged in the printing business," to assist the Commissioners in counting the work, and these gentlemen are to receive *eight* dollars a day for the time they are employed. The present law allows the employment of *one* man at *five* dollars a day, and it works very well. The secret of the new bill is, that two gentlemen—one attached to the Auditor's office, and the other having a quasi connection with the same department—drew perquisites under the old law, and cannot under the new. Now, they desire to draw $8 a day, but, as it would be too barefaced to amend the present law solely in that particular, and for their profit, a new bill, containing the provision, is introduced. If the law needs amendment,—and there are few statutes that cannot be improved,—let it be amended, but not merely to provide perquisites for two interesting, but not entirely disinterested, gentlemen. That's what's the matter with the Printing law.

MUNICIPAL TAXES.

The fate of House bill 300 still hangs in the balance, and will depend on the conduct of Cook County toward the Judicial Apportionment in the House. There is no violent opposition to House bill 19, the Chicago curative measure, which will be apt to pass the Senate in safety.

FARMERS' RAILROAD COMMITTEE.

The Agricultural Railroad Committee met last evening and did nothing. Mr. Gordon, of the House, is Chairman of the Committee, and Senator Castle—a gentleman of much financial talent, the proprietor of a bank in DeKalb County—is Secretary. Mr. Castle writes a good hand, but a banker is a curious Secretary of a "farmers'" committee.

THE LAKE FRONT.

Mr. Herrington, of Kane, introduced in the House a bill to repeal the Lake Front act, similar to the Reynolds bill now in the Senate Municipal Committee. If the latter does not report his bill back by to-morrow Mr. Reynolds will reintroduce the bill in the Senate. Herrington's bill was sent to the Railroad Committee.

THE MAYOR'S BILL.

Senate bill No. 262, reported from the Municipality Committee, intended to repeal the Mayor's bill, divests the Mayor of all power for good and virtually leaves him at the mercy of the Common Council. The first section reduces the power of the Mayor to recommending that a dishonest or incompetent official should be removed, but not without the "advice and consent" of a majority of the Council, which everybody knows can never be obtained if the obnoxious official has influence in ward politics. The practical effect is to deprive the Mayor of the removal power. It would be more manly and honest to say so in plain language. The passage of this section would relegate the Police and Fire Departments to the control of the Aldermen, and enable them to secure appointments for their political friends without reference to their fitness. The second section holds the Mayor "responsible for the good order and government of the city." This is simply absurd. After robbing him of all authority over the Police and Fire Departments by the first section, the second coolly declares him responsible for that which he has no power to regulate or control—"good order and government." The third section deprives him of the power to veto part of an ordinance without vetoing the whole of it, in short, prevents him from cutting the steals out of the annual appropriation ordinance without invalidating the remainder. This power is of vital importance to the tax-payers and to the thieves; to the former, because it protects their interests and admits of economy, and to the latter, because it makes rings powerless and unprofitable, and stops the plundering of the Treasury for their benefit. The bill is invidious. With an appearance of fairness, it is an outrage and should never be passed. The public is asleep on the subject, and should protest against its passage. That they may more fully understand its provisions, it is appended as reported from the Committee and ordered to a first reading.

ILLINOIS RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

The Senate passed, by 30 to 9, the bill to construct a dam and lock at or near Copperas Creek. It appropriates $200,000, and the surplus revenue of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, after the discharge of the lien held by the City of Chicago, and the net proceeds of the tolls of the Illinois River. This will raise about $400,000. The safe passage of the bill through the Senate is largely due to the untiring efforts and dexterous management of Senator Brooks.

SALE OF ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD LANDS.

The Senate passed the Casey bill to compel the Trustees of land granted to the Illinois Central Railroad Company to execute their trust, by offering for sale, in each county were selected, the unsold lands in the months of October and November, 1872, and April and May each year thereafter, and such lands are not to be withdrawn from sale so long as $2 an acre is bid. If sold, the lands will become subject to taxation.

JUDICIAL APPORTIONMENT.

The Senate passed the Judicial Apportionment bill by 41 to 2. It will probably pass the House without trouble. The bill is as follows:

A BILL for an act to divide the State of Illinois, exclusive of the County of Cook, into judicial circuits.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That the State of Illinois, exclusive of the County of Cook, be and the same is hereby divided into judicial circuits, as follows, to-wit:

First Circuit—The Counties of Jo Daviess, Stephenson, and Winnebago.
Second—The Counties of Boone, DeKalb, McHenry, and Lake.
Third—The Counties of Carroll, Whiteside, Ogle, and Lee.
Fourth—The Counties of Kane, DuPage, and Kendall.
Fifth—The Counties of Rock Island, Mercer, and Henry.
Sixth—The Counties of Bureau and LaSalle.
Seventh—The Counties of Will and Grundy.
Eighth—The Counties of Henderson, Warren and Knox.
Ninth—The Counties of Peoria and Stark.
Tenth—The Counties of Hancock and Adams.
Eleventh—The Counties of Fulton, McDonough, Schuyler, Brown, and Pike.
Twelfth—The Counties of Putnam, Marshall, Woodford, and Tazewell.
Thirteenth—The Counties of Kankakee, Iroquois, and Livingston.
Fourteenth—The Counties of McLean and Ford.
Fifteenth—The Counties of Vermilion, Edgar, Clark, Coles, and Douglas.
Sixteenth—The Counties of Champaign, Piatt, Moultrie, and Macon.
Seventeenth—The Counties of DeWitt, Logan, Menard, and Mason.
Eighteenth—The Counties of Cass, Morgan, Scott, Greene, Jersey, and Calhoun.
Nineteenth—The Counties of Sangamon and Macoupin.
Twentieth—The Counties of Christian, Montgomery, Fayette, and Shelby.
Twenty-first—The Counties of Cumberland, Effingham, Clay, Jasper, Richland, Lawrence, and Crawford.
Twenty-second—The Counties of Bond, Madison, and St. Clair.
Twenty-third—The Counties of Marion, Clinton, Washington, Randolph, Monroe, and Perry.
Twenty-fourth—The Counties of Jefferson, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Hamilton, and Gallatin.
Twenty-fifth—The Counties of Franklin, Saline, Williamson, Jackson, and Union.
Twenty-sixth—The Counties of Johnson, Pope, Hardin, Massac, Pulaski, and Alexander.

That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Whereas, by the Constitution, the election for Judges of the Circuit Courts shall be held on the first Monday in June, in the year of our Lord 1873, and every six years thereafter; and whereas, by the Constitution, it is further provided that new circuits may be formed and the boundaries of circuits changed by the General Assembly at its session next preceding the election for Circuit Judges, but at no other time; therefore an emergency exists, and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

GRAIN GAMBLING.

The following, which has been read a first time, may be interesting to the Board of Trade:

A BILL for an act to prevent gambling in grain.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That all contracts and agreements which have been, or shall be made or entered into by or between any person or persons whatsoever upon which any premium or consideration in the nature of a premium shall be given or paid, for liberty to put upon, or privileges to deliver, receive, accept or refuse any grain or other staple product of the country whatsoever, or any part, share or interest therein, and also all wagers and all contracts in the nature of wagers, and all contracts in the nature of bets, privileges, and refusals relating to the present or future price or value of any such grain or staple product as aforesaid, shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatever. And all such contracts and agreements shall be deemed and held to be gaming contracts within the intent and meaning of chapter forty-six of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Gaming;" a true interpretation and construction of which said chapter shall be held to include and prohibit all the aforesaid contracts and agreements; and it is further provided that all the provisions of said chapter forty-six shall be held to apply thereto.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, March 11.

ABSENTEES.

The resolution made special order for this morning, instructing the Secretary to call the roll each morning and enter names of absentees upon the journal, was adopted. The resolution instructing the Secretary to go over the journal and report all absentees at previous roll-calls, not absent sick or with leave, was lost—yeas, 10; nays, 19.

BILLS ON A THIRD READING.

Senate bill 75, to compel Trustees of land of the Illinois Central Railroad Company to execute their trust, was discussed at length by Senators Casey, Voris, Steele, and Upton. Passed—yeas, 39.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Consideration of bills on a second reading, the special order for 11 o'clock, on motion, was postponed until half-past 2 this afternoon.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

By permission, Senator PALMER called up bill 267, to divide the State into judicial districts, and it was put upon its passage. Passed—yeas, 41; nays, 2. The bill has an emergency clause. Nays, Donahue and Hinchcliffe.

BILLS ON A THIRD READING AGAIN.

Senate bill 152, authorizing Canal Commissioners to construct a lock or dam near Copperas Creek. Passed—yeas, 30; nays, 9.

YEAS.

Baldwin,	Hinchcliffe,	Short,
Brooks,	Hundley,	Starne,
Brown,	Jacobs,	Steele,
Burns,	Kehoe,	Thompson,
Caufield,	Lee,	Upton,
Castle,	McGrath,	Waite,
Cummings,	Nicholson,	Warren,
Cusey,	Reynolds,	Whiting,
Dow,	Sheldon,	Wilcox,
Glenn,	Shepard,	Williamson.

NAYS.

Burke,	Donahue,	Sanford,
Casey,	Green,	Strong,
Cunningham,	Hampton,	Voris.

Senate bill 93, an act concerning revenue in counties having 100,000 inhabitants, and to provide for a County Assessor, and prescribe his duties. Motion to refer to Committee on Revision lost; to refer to the Select Committee of the Cook County delegation lost—yeas 16; nays, 21.

A motion to strike out the enacting clause was withdrawn.

A motion to commit to the Revenue Committee was lost.

The previous question was pending when a motion to adjourn was put and lost—yeas, 16; nays, 21.

The vote on the passage—yeas, 13; nays, 27.

Senator Thompson entered a motion to reconsider.

Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

NEW BILLS.

By Mr. GORDON—To make appropriation for the support of feeble-minded children.

By Mr. HERRINGTON—To repeal the Lake Front act.

SPECIAL ORDER.

House bill 390, in relation to decrees. Slight amendments were made, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

SECOND READING OF BILLS.

House bill, providing for the payment of the ordinary and contingent expenses of the State Government, was read, and referred back to the Committee on Appropriations.

House bill 145, providing for the transfer of territory from one county to another, ordered to a third reading.

House bill, fixing the fees of jurors in cases of condemnation of private property, under the Eminent Domain law, same order.

House bill providing for the manner of proceedings against railroad corporations. Read, and same order.

House bill amending the act in regard to practice in Courts of Chancery was postponed.

House bill 394, establishing Savings Banks.

Mr. HAWES offered an amendment, which was adopted, providing that the interest allowed depositors shall be paid for the full time that the money is on deposit.

Mr. HARVEY offered an amendment providing that none but honest men shall be permitted to establish savings banks.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. QUINN offered an amendment reducing the amount of money to be received on deposit from ten times the amount of the paid-up capital to twice the amount.

Mr. RAY moved that the amendment be laid on the table. Carried.

Mr. QUINN moved to recommit. Lost.

Recess till 2½ p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

NEW BILLS.

By Mr. FERRIER—In regard to salaries of State officers and others.

By Mr. GORDON—In relation to the institution for feeble-minded children.

NEW RULE.

Mr. JOHNSON called up his resolution providing that the House shall meet at 9½ a. m. each day. Adopted.

OTHER NEW BILLS.

By Mr. BARCLAY—In relation to solitary confinement in the Penitentiary; also in relation to the management of the State Penitentiary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The House resumed the consideration of the Savings Bank bill.

Mr. DUNHAM offered an amendment making the stockholders liable for all the money deposited.

Mr. CASSIDY moved to lay the bill and amendment on the table. Carried—yeas, 66; nays, 36.

JUSTICES AND CONSTABLES.

Senate bill 134, providing for the election and qualification of Justices of the Peace and Constables, was read a third time, and, being an emergency bill, failed to pass—yeas, 92; nays, 7.

Mr. JOHNSON made a motion to reconsider. Made the special order for next Thursday.

Mr. RICE offered a scurrilous resolution. Ruled out of order.

ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

House bill 392, in relation to forcible entry and detainer, was ordered to a third reading.

Same order with the bill to enable counties to issue bonds in payment of war-debt.

JUDGES' SALARIES.

The bill to increase the salaries of the Circuit Judges from $3,500 to $4,000 was laid on the table.

PARDONS.

House bill regulating the manner of applying for pardons was laid on the table.

THE BEER-BARREL AND POP-BOTTLE PROTECTION BILL

was read a third time and lost—yeas, 71; nays, 31.

NEW BILLS.

By Mr. MANN—Making appropriation for the Northern Insane Asylum.

By Mr. LANE (Hancock)—To repeal the act incorporating the town of Macedonia.

By Mr. QUINN—Regulating the labor of convicts.

By Mr. MASSIE—To amend Chapter 22 of the statutes of 1845, entitled Charitable Uses.

Adjourned.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The articles of impeachment against State Treasurer Seeger, of Minnesota, for an irregular and illegal use of State funds,—all of which could be intelligently charged and described in twenty lines,—would fill half a printed page of THE TRIBUNE. The trial will now proceed before the Minnesota Senate, in May, to ascertain, not whether the Treasurer is guilty, but whether the indictment is properly drawn. A point raised at the outset is, that the Senate, having, by its own Investigating Committee, first brought to light and censured these irregular transactions, is, by that act precluded from taking further judgment as demanded by the House.

—The Des Moines *Register*, speaking of the gigantic scheme for land-grabbing under pretense of aid to Agricultural Colleges, which failed in the last days of the session, says:

> The bill thus meets, for the present, with its most deserved death. It will, beyond doubt, be resurrected at the next session, with even stronger vitality if possible, and a yet more complete corps of lobbyists, when it is to be hoped with utmost sincerity it will again be graced with defeat.

—The defalcation of State Treasurer Rankin, of Iowa, is not to be allowed to pass unquestioned into obscurity because interested party-friends would have it so. The McGregor *Times* says:

> Are the tax-payers to expend thousands of dollars for investigating committees, only to learn that the State has been defrauded? Is the Treasury made whole by such a proceeding? Are the already burdensome taxes lessened any thereby? Is justice meted out in accordance with law and good order? Is there an assurance that every State Treasurer, for all time to come, may not use the public moneys as did Rankin? Are the people, in such matters, to be treated with the impunity and contempt that has characterized the ex-Treasurer during the legislative session? These are pertinent questions, which, if we mistake not the temper of the people of this great State of Iowa, they will not be slow to answer before another year rolls around, in a tone that will not be misunderstood.

—The Cedar Falls (Iowa) *Recorder* says that upon examination into the accounts of Eberhart, the late Republican Clerk of Black Hawk County, he is found to be a defaulter to between $3,000 and $4,000, while it is intimated that other sums are yet to be brought in, which will considerably swell the total. The three Republican papers of the county say never a word about the defalcation. The names of these papers are the Cedar Falls *Gazette*, the Waterloo *Courier*, and the Waterloo *Reporter*. And yet, these are all *news*papers.—*Dubuque Herald.*

—It was reserved for the Boston *Advertiser* to remark that Mr. Patterson, of New Hampshire, "retires after faithful and excellent service."

—The Washington correspondent of the Utica *Herald* writes as follows about Schuyler Colfax:

> There was a world of pathos in Colfax's brief farewell. Those who read it cannot find in it that which most impressed all who heard him and saw him. It was in the manner of his speaking, and not in what he said, that he filled the soul of every listener with infinite sympathy. The voice and manner of Mr. Colfax were an unconscious appeal to his hearers for a charitable and kindly judgment upon the long public life to which he was adding the last finishing touch. But the words were the reverse; a challenge, meant for the world, an invitation to scrutinize his whole record, and with just enough tint of bitterness about them to indicate that he believes himself to have been most foully misjudged in these late days. There is no doubt that Mr. Colfax feels conscious of an entire innocence in the occurrence which have beclouded his fair fame. It is the least that the rest of us can do to be glad that Mr. Colfax has this feeling, and can honestly cling to it. He has passed the portals of Washington for the last time as a public man. He bears out with him a record to which he can point, and say: "Who among you can serve your country better?" Those who sneer most at his character, and listen to no man who still has faith in his veracity, are still compelled to admit that the nation has been a gainer by having Mr. Colfax for a servant.

—Nothing could more strikingly illustrate the peculiar confidence placed in him by those who knew him best than the spectacle witnessed in South Bend on Saturday, upon his return from Washington. In the eyes of the country at large this man went home in hopeless disgrace. . . . From one point of view this unwavering confidence is beautiful. It shows that faith is not dead yet in this skeptical age. But it is not flattering to the understanding of Mr. Colfax's constituents.—*Buffalo Express.*

—Nast is to do the funny side of the inauguration for *Harper's*. People would like to see him do the funny side of the Credit Mobilier—if it has any.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

—The case is not yet ended. The people will yet record their judgment in such manner as will leave no doubt in any mind but that they are competent to mete out justice to men who, under the shadow of their official station, plunder the Treasury for personal aggrandizement.—*Jefferson (Iowa) Bee.*

—As long as politics are run in the old ruts, by political hacks who "labor for hire," expecting to make money by election to lucrative offices, or fat appointments, and the masses walk up and vote for the manipulators, so long may we expect to enjoy high taxes and political corruption. It were almost better to have no Government than to have such a Government as we now have.—*Fort Dodge (Iowa) Times.*

—There must be some way adopted, outside and independent of the Government, to purify it, and to make it subordinate to the will and devoted to the interests of the people, and that way must come from the people, and be directed by them; and, if need be, enforced by popular determination. The machinery by which Congressmen are nominated and elected is not in the hands of the people, but is controlled by a few politicians of either party; and, although the people are presumed to elect the Congressmen, all they have to do with the election is to vote for one or the other of the candidates presented to them by the party conclaves. This system cannot be broken up, and, while it lasts, the people will have to submit to such Congresses as have been elected for years past, or take the matter in their own hands, as we have suggested, and elect a National Assembly of their own, and, by so doing, create a new machinery which will be under the control of the people, and subservient to their will, and useful in promoting their interests. We move for a people's National Assembly.—*Dubuque Telegraph.*

—A Congress of thieves! All the waters of the mighty ocean will not wash out our National disgrace. The whole thing is so outrageous, so monstrous, that it is hard to speak of it with calmness or moderation. It shakes our faith in mankind. It makes us tremble for the stability of free institutions.—*Fond du Lac (Wis.) Commonwealth.*

—So, in the discussion of this infamous measure, whatever else may be said, Democrats can never with any consistency assert it to have been the work of the Republican party, as a much larger proportion of the Democrats in Congress than of the Republicans favored it, and a much larger proportion of the Republicans than of the Democrats voted against it.—*Dubuque Times.*

—The Radicals are attempting to throw the responsibility of passing the salary act upon the Democrats, by saying that they could have defeated it if none had voted for it. Are not the Radicals in the same plight, and a much worse one? The people could expect no better things of this Congress than the whitewashing of the terrible corruptions of the last ten years. The people will have to make examples of these men.—*Burlington (Iowa) Gazette.*

—Mr. Brooks assumes that his miserable conduct was condemned because he is a Democrat. He forgets that he was condemned first and most generally by the great body of the Democracy who have heretofore respected him, but who utterly repudiate him now that he is proved guilty of corruption.—*Utica (N. Y.) Observer.*

—It is not so much needed that Congress should undertake to purify itself as that the people should purify Congress.—*Keokuk Gate City.*

THAT "ABDUCTION."

How Superintendent Washburn Duped the Times.

Also How That Veracious Sheet Manufactures Sensations.

To state that the *Times* newspaper had a "sensation" in its columns, is equivalent to throwing grave doubts upon the truth of the narrative there published, everybody knowing full well that its "sensations" are generally concocted in the office by one of the delicate young gentlemen of the establishment. The story of abduction, as told in that veracious journal yesterday, does not differ materially from the ordinary run of its stories, so far as its truth is concerned. It did differ in this, however. The reporter who wrote it was the dupe of the Chief of Police, who was his own dupe also. Mr. Washburn, in giving the story away to the reporters, took an excellent opportunity to advertise his own negligence. The *Times* reporter told the yarn to the young gentleman from the *Inter-Puddles*, in return for certain favors shown by the latter in furnishing items to the *Times* men generally when, either from inattention to duty, or fear of meeting some unfortunate who is still smarting under slanders, the enterprising young men keep themselves religiously away from news centres. It was too bad of Mr. Washburn to dupe the reporters, and more than ungrateful of the *Times* man to deceive the faithful itemizer of the other moral sheet down on Congress street. It was especially unkind of Mr. Washburn to try and dupe THE TRIBUNE reporter. He would have succeeded, too, had the representative of this paper been satisfied with the yarns spun by the Chief of Police. But, it being a rule in all well regulated newspapers for the reporters to investigate thoroughly every story they may hear, this yarn of Mr. Washburn's was carefully unwound, and found to be too thin altogether for use.

The story was that a young lady, living on Twenty-fourth street, while walking a square or two, was abducted by some men, thrown into a carriage, and conveyed to some house on West Madison street, the number of which she did not (very conveniently) remember. That she was there pronounced not to be the woman for whom the ruffians were searching, but another woman, and that she was thereupon released. The "abduction" occurred on Friday morning. The young lady was too much frightened to give the alarm when placed in the carriage, and was drugged or anasthetized when the door was closed and the vehicle started off. This was most ingenious, and saved plenty of explanation, which the young lady could not have given.

In point of fact the story was an outrageous falsehood, concocted not by a professional perverter, but by the young lady herself, who thus gives encouragement in mendacity where none was needed.

The real story is this, that a young lady who lives on Indiana avenue was deeply in love. This is a solution of her eccentric conduct. The youth who caused the trouble is an employe in an extensive iron-works at Joliet. On Thursday she was visited by a lady friend who lives in that city, and the two fair ones determined upon a scheme by which Miss —— might visit her lover and not be found out. According to their plan, Miss —— started forth on Friday morning. She went to mail a letter at 8 o'clock, took the early train, reached Joliet in safety, saw her friends, embraced her lover, and enjoyed herself amazingly, returning on Saturday afternoon.

Meanwhile, her failure to return home on Friday caused her father profound anxiety. His anguish increased toward evening, and at night the poor man was nearly wild with grief and horrible anticipation. He staggered over to the house of Superintendent Washburn, and narrated to him all he knew. Where could she be? Was she murdered? Had she committed suicide? Had she eloped? What could it all mean? A hundred thousand terrible pictures flashed across the poor man's mental vision. The Chief thought it would be well to let the papers know about it; but the agonized parent shrank from the suggestion as too harrowing. The publicity of the possible fate of his daughter was more than he could stand.

The Chief sent him home with a few words of comfort, but was himself quite uneasy about the girl's fate.

When Miss —— returned, there was a great commotion. The blanched faces of her relatives told of the anguish they had experienced on her account, and she had not the courage to tell of her escapade. So she calmly and deliberately invented a most outrageous falsehood.

O, what a tangled web we weave
When first we practise to deceive.

She related that wonderful story of abduction that appeared in the *Times* and the scarcely less desirable journal of the gutters. This was dreadful. It more than realized her parent's anticipations. She had been abducted. She confessed that much. Was there more to tell? Was it of so fearful a nature that she concealed it? Then, indeed, the case was hopeless. The poor man was even more grief-stricken, for he could not believe that a girl could be carried off in the surreptitious manner claimed by his daughter without a worse termination to the adventure than she had related.

A gentleman living in the house called on Mr. Wasburn on Saturday night, and told him Miss —— had returned, but could give no particulars. Washburn, who lives near the house, called and saw the girl, who, nothing daunted, repeated the story with which she had horrified her parents. Then a youth residing in the house carried the news to Adams street, adding a few lies to make his individual importance more evident, and the reporter added all he omitted. The *Times* man called on the Chief next morning, and the Chief corroborated the story. Being a dupe himself, he duped the *Times* reporter, and the *Times* reporter carried the joke still further.

On Monday the girl's father called on the Chief; said he had cross-questioned his daughter, and found that her story would not stand much investigation. The tangled web gave way in every fiber. But he held on to the shreds, and patched them up with fainting fits, loss of consciousness, and "too much fright to know anything very clearly." It was too thin. The web would not wash. The starch came out of it. It was a very poor material.

Then Detective Sam Ellis heard the story. Sam is an ancient fowl himself. You can't offer him chaff and make him dine off it as No. 1 spring wheat. When he heard the story he winked one eye prodigiously, and when, on Monday morning, he learned what THE TRIBUNE reporter learned during the day, he winked to himself uninterruptedly, until the process threatened to become chronic.

A report was made out of the true story. It showed conclusively that the young woman, to "protect herself," had told a number of very marked untruths. She had found herself in print in the *Times*. Her name was bandied round in a most unflattering manner. She had fooled two grieving parents, a Superintendent of Police, a *Times* reporter, and a great many credulous readers of that obscene publication.

Thus was manufactured a handsome sensation. A *Times* reporter was not equal to the task of doing all the lying. He was materially assisted by two persons whose elevated station in life withholds from them the excuse that their professional accomplice can offer.

Farwell's Great Sale.

Elegant silks, laces, dress goods, and shawls have been greatly reduced to insure a sale in the shortest time, and the ladies seem to appreciate the opportunity. For a few days more reserve spring stock and new importations, ordered before they decided to close their departments, will be placed on sale, making the attractions greater than at any time during the sale.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 11.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,668	7,543	259
Tuesday	2,800	7,000	1,000
Total	5,468	14,543	1,259
Same time last week	4,899	29,719	2,575
Week before last	4,492	16,744	3,801

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,033	10,273	989

CATTLE—The condition of the market was unchanged in any important particular. Good to choice beeves continue in fairly active demand, and remain firm at the advance established last week. There was a fair margin for shippers to operate upon, and they seemed desirous to improve it, and all well matured beeves offered were picked up at fair prices, sales making at $5.00@5.60 for medium to good steers from 1,200 to 1,300 lbs average, and at $5.75@6.12½ for choice lots averaging from 1,350 to 1,500 lbs. Medium and common descriptions were dull, and sold at irregular prices; in some instances at 10@15c decline, and in others at full former rates. The inquiry for stock steers does not seem to diminish, and the daily arrivals are easily worked off at $3.25@3.75 for poor to medium lots averaging from 700 to 900 lbs, and at $4.00@4.35 for good to prime droves, averaging from 900 to 1,080 lbs. Good to choice cows sold at $3.75@4.50, while poor to common grades were a drug at $2.75@3.50. Calves were in demand at $3.50@5.50 for poor to choice. Milch cows sell at $20.00@45.00 per head. The market closed quiet, with some common and medium left over.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,350 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	4.75@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@3.00
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	2.75@3.75
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.00@4.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
17 good steers		
17 good steers	1,222	$5.65
15 choice steers	1,191	5.30
15 choice steers	1,464	5.85
47 choice steers	1,400	6.15
14 good steers	1,294	6.00
15 good steers	1,150	5.20
16 good steers	1,207	5.25
16 good steers	1,250	5.25
31 good steers	1,226	5.20
17 medium steers	1,344	5.55
11 butchers' stock	1,262	5.00
13 good steers	1,148	4.50
16 good steers	1,315	5.60
35 Cherokee steers	1,447	5.60
16 mixed butchers' stuff	1,088	4.75
18 stock steers	1,020	3.25
10 rough steers	964	4.30
12 fair steers	1,395	5.12½
16 butchers' steers	1,247	4.75
68 pony steers	1,170	4.45
14 stock steers	1,053	4.50
17 fair steers	867	4.00
16 good steers	1,327	5.20
28 butchers' steers	1,250	5.25
17 medium steers	1,118	4.50
22 stockers	1,258	5.00
33 good steers	955	4.12½
17 good steers	1,286	5.50
15 choice steers	1,191	5.30
22 fair steers	1,465	5.85
19 fair steers	1,208	4.80
35 good steers	1,209	4.80
12 choice steers	1,274	5.30
17 good steers	1,487	6.12½
19 choice steers	1,289	5.37½
29 good steers	1,262	5.80
18 Cherokee steers	1,389	5.60
69 Cherokee steers	1,142	4.80
27 stockers	1,099	4.30
25 stockers	996	4.12½
21 stockers	666	3.25
10 cows	719	3.50
12 bulls	896	3.12½
	1,460	2.75

HOGS—The marked and unexpected falling off in the receipts (only about 7,000 arrived) caused considerable excitement in the market for this class of stock, and prices took a higher range. Opening sales indicated an advance of 5@10c as compared with yesterday's rates, and by the middle of the afternoon reached fully 15@20c, prices going to $4.40@5.00 for poor to choice. Very few sold under $4.50, while the larger portion changed hands at $4.70@4.90. New York and Boston buyers secured the bulk, though Philadelphia, Cleveland, New Haven, Buffalo, and Canada buyers were in attendance. The quality of the stock was much the same as during last week, most of the offerings being of the poorer sorts. Sales were reported at $4.40@4.65 for poor to common coarse uneven and mixed lots; at $4.70@4.80 for medium, and at $4.85@5.00 for good to choice. Two extra lots fetched $5.12½ and $5.17½. The market closed firm.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
60	229	$4.95	48	205	$4.65	55	273	$4.80
67	185	4.90	60	229	4.95	64	180	4.30
65	279	5.00	65	234	4.80	61	248	4.80
93	325	4.80	65	231	4.80	72	168	4.75
59	259	4.80	49	261	4.65	59	232	4.80
86	140	4.60	21	274	4.80	66	246	4.85
71	187	4.75	41	206	4.80	51	296	4.75
67	159	4.75	40	180	4.90	57	171	4.75
60	242	4.65	28	303	4.40	55	209	4.85
106	204	4.85	83	208	4.75	21	197	4.75
28	296	4.70	24	266	4.75	74	186	4.90
67	205	4.95	72	198	4.90	45	171	4.75
130	202	4.90	67	186	4.75	113	250	4.80
207	324	4.87½	46	211	5.00	36	301	4.75
60	190	4.75	48	142	4.65	50	278	4.40
64	..	4.80	68	218	4.85	59	203	4.75
72	..	4.80	39	361	5.00	29	165	4.80
62	..	4.85	63	213	4.70	51	263	5.00
59	..	4.80	51	293	4.80	46	330	5.12½
52	..	4.80	60	214	4.90	50	213	4.80
43	296	4.85	72	173	4.90	60	190	4.75

SHEEP—Holders were firmer in their views to-day, the light receipts being the cause of the greater firmness. There was no particular activity either in the local or shipping demands, but the wants of the trade exceeded the supply, and sales were readily effected at 10@15c advance on last week's prices. The offerings were better than the average of the past few weeks, and sales were principally at $4.50@5.50. The extreme range was $3.50@5.80, the outside figure being obtained by Keys & Brown for a carload averaging 113 lbs. The market closed firm.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
43	104	$5.65	197	88	$4.75	82	103	$5.25
71	113	5.80	91	95	4.60	161	87	4.85
46	90	5.00	91	99	4.75			

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 11.

In connection with the dry goods market, the past week has developed nothing deserving extended comment. The spring trade may now be said to have fairly opened, and everything augurs well for a season of large sales and fair profits. Although the demand seems still to be mainly restricted to supplying consumptive wants (instead of partaking largely of the speculative element, as the case at the opening of the spring trade of 1872), the aggregate distribution of goods during the past fortnight shows a satisfactory increase over the corresponding period of last season; and this in the face of unfavorable weather and a tight money market. Prices remain firm, and are generally steady, the only changes noted since our last review being an advance of ½c in Otis and Warren denims. The New York *Bulletin* says of the foreign dry goods market:

> The advancing tone of the gold market has imparted a somewhat firmer feeling to imported goods, but the trade movement continues very slow except on a few dress goods specialties. Ribbons have been advanced in price abroad, but prices in this market are altogether in buyers' favor, although the current rates are a shade over what the same goods sold for ten days ago. White goods are doing rather better, and Swiss mulls, nainsooks, jaconets, and checks are more inquired for. Piques and embroideries are quiet, and linen handkerchiefs are without animation.

The carpet trade is still lacking in animation, and the tone of the market is not particularly buoyant. Some slight improvement is noticeable in the local trade, but the demand from the interior continues small. Prices remain without material change.

Following are the quotations:

BROWN COTTONS.			
Atlantic A, 4-4	14 c	Great Falls E, 4-4	13½c
Atlantic H, 4-4	13½	Cabot A, 4-4	13
Atlantic D, 4-4	12½	Cabot W, 4-4	12½
Atlantic P, 4-4	12	Lawrence, LL, 4-4	12½
Indian Head, 4-4	14	Agawam F, 4-4	11½
Indian Head, 3-4	12½	Shawmut, LL	12
Stark A, 4-4	14	Swift River	10½
Nashville, 36 in	14	Hoosier, 4-4	11½
Nashville, 30 in	12	Utica C	10
FINE BROWNS.			
Nashua E, 40-in	16 c	Dwight Star, 4-4	15
Nashua R, 36-in	14½	Continental C	14½
Nashua O, 33-in	13½	Lawrence D	14½
Pepperell E, 40-in	14½	Newmarket A	12½
Pepperell R, 36-in	13½	Massachusetts BB	13
Pepperell O, 33-in	12½	Massachusetts E	12
Pepperell N, 30-in	11½	Portsmouth P	9
PRINTS.			
Merrimac W. Pink	13½c	Garner Fancy	11½c
Merrimac D. Fancy	11½	Amoskeag Fancy	10
Cocheco Fancy	12	Mourning	11 to 11½
Dunnell Fancy	11½	Shirting	10½ to 11½
Richmond Fancy	11½	Mallory Pink	12½
American Fancy	11½	Mallory Purple	11½
Sprague Fancy	11½	Manchester	11½
Gloucester	11½	Wamsutta Fancy	8
GINGHAMS.			
Renfrew	15 c	Amoskeag	15 c
Lancaster	15	Glasgow	13
Bates	15	Hartford	12½
CORSET JEANS.			
Naumkeag satteens	16½	Rockport	13½c
Pequot satteens	15½	Columbian	12½c
Laconia	13½	Indian Orchard	12½
CAMBRICS.			
Garner Flat	8½c	Slater's Paper	10½c
Washington	8½	Manville Paper	10½
High Colors, one cent extra.			
BLEACHED COTTONS.			
Lonsdale cambric	22½c	Androscoggin, L	16½c
Lyman, do	22	Blackstone, AA	15
New York Mills	21	Cabot	15
Wamsutta	20	Dwight Star	15½
Pride of the West	20	Western Product	15½
Langden, GB	19	Harris	14½
Fruit of the Loom	17½	Gold Medal	13½
Lonsdale	17	Social, L	13½
Hill	16	Green, G	11½
Auburn, A	16		
TICKS.			
Minnehaha, 4-4	35 c	Methuen, AA	24
Minnehaha, 7-8	30	Willow Brook, No. 1	24
Amoskeag, ACA	30	Portland, AAA	25
Amoskeag, A	24	York, 32-inch	23
Amoskeag, B	21	York, 30-inch	21
Amoskeag, C	19	Pacific	21
Amoskeag, D	17	Swift River	13
DENIMS.			
York Blue	26 c	Warren, AXA	23
Amoskeag	26	Warren, BB	21
Columbian	24	Warren, CC	18
Otis, AXA	23	Workingman's	17½
Otis, BB	21	Haymaker	16
Otis, CC	18	Boston	12½
STRIPES.			
Minnehaha, 6-3	21½c	Whittenton, A	17½c
Amoskeag, 3-3	19	Whittenton, C	13½
Amoskeag, 3-3	18	American, 3-3	13½
Uncasville, A	14	American, 3-3	13½
CARPET WARP.			
Standard white	37½c	Continental	32½c
Rockford, GGG	35	Bee Hive, colored	37½
Reaper City	34		
CARPETINGS.			
Tapestry Brussels.			
Bright's	$1.25	Higgins	$1.30
Crossleys	1.45	Roxbury	1.32½
Three-Ply.			
Hartford, extra	$1.52½	Lowell	$1.40
Hartford, Imp'l	1.45	Smiths & Sanfords	1.45
Ingrains.			
Smith's tapestry	$1.30	Lowell extra	$1.30
Hartford extra	1.20	Lowell superfine	1.05
Hartford med	1.05	Common wool	70@80c
Belgrade	85	Union	55@60
Hemp.			
Common plain	22½@27c	Twilled and ex. pl'n	34c
Matting.			
English cocoa, best	85 c	China matting 4-4	30 c
American, common	55	China matting 5-4	35
American, best	75	China matting 6-4	40
Red and wh. ch'k 4-4	35	Red and wh. ch'k 5-4	45
Red and wh. ch'k 5-4	40		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 11—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s 6d@29s. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s 8d@12s 2d; white, 11s 8d@12s; club, 12s 4d@12s 6d. Corn, 27s@27s 3d. Pork, 56s. Lard, 39s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, March 11—1 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, March 11—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet, steady, and unchanged. Lard, 39s 9d. Pork, 57s.

LONDON, March 11—5 p. m.—Consols for money, 92¾@92⅞; account, 93⅛@92⅞. 5-20s of '65, 93⅞; do of '67, 93⅛c; 10-40, 89¼; new 5s, 90⅛. Erie, 51⅛. Amount of bullion gone into Bank of England, £100,000.

FRANKFORT, March 11.—5-20s of '62, 95⅞.

PARIS, March 11.—Rentes, 56f 75c.

LIVERPOOL, March 11.—Cotton drooping; middling upland, 9⅛@9⅛d; Orleans, 9⅞@9⅞d; sales, 8,000 bales; American, 5,000; speculation and export, 1,000. Breadstuffs—Red winter wheat, 12s 2d. Flour, 28s 6d@29s. Corn, 27s@27s 3d. Provisions—Pork, 57s. Lard, 39s 9d. Cumberlands, 36s 6d; short ribs, 38s. Cheese, 72s.

Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 24,000 qrs, of which 14,000 are American; receipts of corn for the same time, 16,000 qrs; American, 11,000.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, March 11.—CATTLE—To-day only two cars; total for the week, 2,618 head; no reported arrivals, the telegraph wires being down. Market slow at ½c advance on last week's closing prices, drovers holding ½c above buyers' ideas. About 700 were disposed of. Sales 229 Illinois steers, av 1,080 to 1,345 lbs, at $5.25@6.25; 118 Ohio steers, av 1,028 to 1,370 lbs, at $5.25@6.40; 17 Michigan steers, av 997 lbs, at $5.00; 17 Indiana steers, av 1,073 lbs, at $5.12½; 32 Missouri steers, av 1,209 lbs, at $4.90; 118 Cherokee steers, av 1,066 lbs, at $5.25; 35 Texas steers, av 1,161 lbs, at $5.37½; 18 Ohio cows and heifers, av 1,137 lbs, at $4.65; 30 Texas steers and oxen, av 1,445 lbs, at $5.75; 160 Missouri oxen, av 1,224 lbs, at $5.37½.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—To-day, 645; total for the week, 12,200. Market not fairly opened.

HOGS—To-day, 3,300; total for the week, 8,500. Market slow on account of the scarcity of cars for shipping. Sales 2,200 Illinois hogs, av 200 lbs, at $5.15@5.40.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 11.—There was only a moderate business transacted by the jobbers to-day, but the commission houses dealing in domestic cottons, prints, and shawls were fairly active. Low grades of brown sheetings are dull, but all other makes are brisk. Fine bleached shirtings are active, and are closely sold up by the agents. Prints are lively in first hands. Ginghams meet with liberal sales, and some makes are scarce. Woolens are not very active. Foreign fabrics are quiet, with the exception of dress goods, which move more freely. Ribbons are selling largely at auction, but at low prices.

Pittsburgh Live Stock Market.

PITTSBURGH, March 11.—CATTLE—Market slow; arrivals fair; best, 6¼@6¾c; stockers, 3¾@4¼c; common, 4¼@5¼c.

SHEEP—Market dull; arrivals fair; best, $6.10 to $6.50; medium, $5.00 to $5.50; common, $4.00 to $4.50.

HOGS—Market slow; arrivals fair; Philadelphia, $5.50 to $5.70; Yorkers, $5.20 to $5.30.

Boston Live-Stock Market.

WATERLOO, Mass., March 11.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 442. The stock was chiefly milch cows and veal calves. Market inactive; prices unchanged; sales of choice at $10.75@11.00; extra, $9.75@10.25; first quality, $8.25@9.25; second, $6.00@7.50; third, $5.00@5.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,018; prices unchanged; sales in lots at $3.00@4.75 each; extra, $5.50@7.00.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 11.—PETROLEUM—Crude weaker, with a few sales at $2.00 per brl at Parker's Landing, equal to about 5⅛c per gallon here; refined dull and unchanged; home trade, 15@15½c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 11.—COTTON—In moderate demand, but lower; middling upland, 20⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull; prices unchanged; receipts, 8,000 brls. Rye flour unchanged. Corn meal quiet; inferior yellow Western, $3.60@3.15. Wheat dull and lower; receipts, 2,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat, $1.65 bid, and $1.66@1.68 asked; choice No. 2 Northwestern, afloat, $1.63 bid. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn easier, with moderate business; receipts, 20,000 bu; old mixed Western, afloat, 68c; do, in store, 63½@64½c; new, 65@66½c. Oats dull and unchanged; receipts, 42,000 bu.

CLOVER SEED—Steady at 9⅛c; timothy, $3.75@4.00.

EGGS—Quiet at 25½@26c.

HAY—Quiet.

HOPS—Dull.

GROCERIES—Coffee unsettled; Rio, 18@20½c. Sugar more active at 8@8⅝c. Molasses quiet and firm; New Orleans, 65@80c. Rice quiet and firm at 8@8⅝c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 8¼@8⅝c; refined, 18¼c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 65c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; new mess, $16.00; prime mess, $14.75@15.00. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats quiet; shoulders, 6⅛c; middles firm; long clear, 7⅞@8c; short clear, 8⅛c. Lard weak; Western steam, 8⅛c; kettle, 8⅛@8⅝c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Lower at 91c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and firm; sales 1 car No. 2 Milwaukee at $1.60; 2 cars No. 2 Chicago at $1.50; 1 car Duluth at $1.68.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, March 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; amber winter, $1.90. Corn dull at 60c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, in buyers' favor; superfine Western, $5.50@6.50; extras, $7.00@8.25. Wheat dull; Western red, $1.65@1.80. Corn—mixed Western dull at 58½c. Oats firmer; Western mixed, 48c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork, $16.25. Bulk meats dull and lower; shoulders, 5⅝c; rib sides, 7⅝c; clear rib, 7⅝c. Lard—none offered; quoted at 8½c. Western butter in better demand; good to choice, 28@30c.

WHISKY—90½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged; superfine winter, $5.00@5.50; extra, $5.75@6.25. Wheat—spring steady; for soft, $1.38; fall dull, unsettled, and lower, but accurate quotations cannot be given. Corn firm; No. 2, 31c on east track; 33@33½c in elevator. Oats easier; No. 2, 26@26½c on east track; 27½c in elevator. Barley quiet; No 2, 70c. Rye firm; No. 2, 67c.

WHISKY—Easier at 87½@88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm and in good demand at $15.00@15.25. Bulk meats inactive, but unchanged. Bacon firm; shoulders, 6⅛c; clear rib, 8⅝c; clear, 8⅝c. Lard nominal.

HOGS—Lower; $4.35@4.90.

CATTLE—Steady; Texans, 2@4½c; medium to choice natives, 3½@5½c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 11.—TOBACCO—Active for all grades at unchanged prices; sales, 340 hhds.

FLOUR—In fair shipping demand; extra family, $7.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Sales at $15.50; generally held at $15.85@16.00. Bacon in good demand and firm; shoulders, 6⅝c, clear rib, 8⅝c; clear, 9c, packed. Sugar-cured hams, 13@13½c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 5⅛@5⅝c; clear rib, 7⅛@7⅝c; clear, 7⅞c, loose. Lard firm; prime steam held at 8c.

WHISKY—Lower but firm at 84@85c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, March 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand, but lower; extra, $1.94½; No. 1, $1.87; amber, $1.69. Corn steady at 42c. Oats dull and lower; No. 1, 35@35½c.

CLOVER SEED—$5.15@5.20.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., March 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Grain dull and weak; No. 1 wheat held at $1.70; No. 2, $1.65. Corn, high mixed, 46c; low mixed, 45c. No. 1 oats, 41c; No. 2, 38c.

PETROLEUM—Refined, dull, ⅛c lower; car lots, 15½c; small lots, 3@4c higher; Ohio legal test, 24@24½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower. Wheat dull and lower; amber Michigan, seller April, $1.70@1.71; seller May, $1.73. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 39½c; no grade, 37½c. Oats dull and nominal.

CLOVER SEED—Held at $4.80@4.90.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 700 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 300 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull and flat, prices nominally unchanged. Wheat—Active for choice; other grades quiet and weak; red, $1.87@1.95; amber, $2.00. Rye steady at 80c. Corn steady; yellow 58c; white, 65c. Oats unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Active; mess pork, $15.00@15.75.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13½c; refined, 18c.

WHISKY—90c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $7.75@8.00. Wheat quiet at $1.70@1.72. Corn steady at 39@40c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet at 30@39c.

EGGS—Steady at 17c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $15.00. Lard firm; steam, 8c; sales country steam at 7⅝c; kettle, 8⅛c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 5⅛c; clear rib, 7⅜c; clear, 7⅞c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 6⅜c; clear rib, 8⅝c; clear, 8⅞c.

WHISKY—Firm at 84c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.28¼; No. 2, $1.23½. Oats steady; No. 2, 26½c. Corn steady; No. 2, 24c. Rye steady; No. 1, 63½c. Barley firm; No. 2, 70c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 24,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, March 11.—COTTON—Dull; good ordinary, 18½@18⅝c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Cornmeal active; $2.80. Corn active and higher; 56@57c. Oats quiet, at 48@50c.

HAY—Dull at $24.00@30.00.

BRAN—Dull at $21.00.

BULK MEATS—Quiet and unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower; double X, $7.00; treble X, $7.75@8.12; family, $10.50@10.75. Corn easier; mixed, 70c; yellow, 72c; white, 73c. Oats easier at 56@58c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; held at $17.25.

GROCERIES—Molasses in fair demand; centrifugal, 45c; cistern bottom, 40@42c; fair fermenting, 50c; prime fermenting, 60c. Others unchanged.

COTTON—Dull; sales 3,500 bales; good ordinary, 17c; low middling, 18½c; middling, 19⅜c; middling Orleans, 19⅞c. Receipts, 8,500 bales. Exports, Barcelona, 545 bales; stock, 198,275.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Many Medicines in One.

In speaking of the extraordinary rapidity with which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters recruit a debilitated and exhausted system, the preparation is usually referred to as a vegetable tonic of marvelous power. But those who suppose that its operation is limited to its direct effect upon the digestive organs, little understand the true nature of this comprehensive remedy. It is not only a tonic, but also a gentle laxative, an active anti-bilious medicine, a mild diuretic, a wholesome exhilarant, a regulator, and a general alterative. It is to this combination of many essential sanitary properties that the article owes its success in a variety of distressing complaints, each of which in ordinary practice is subjected to a different mode of treatment. It is impossible to invigorate a feeble and diseased organization without regulating and purifying it. The Bitters do both.

PAINTINGS.

The Kensett Collection
OF PAINTINGS.

By order of the Executor, the sale of over FIVE HUNDRED of the FINEST STUDIES and PICTURES by the late

JOHN F. KENSETT

will take place in New York City, at ASSOCIATION HALL, commencing MONDAY EVENING, March 24, and closing Saturday Evening, March 29.

The collection will be on EXHIBITION at the Galleries of the NATIONAL ACADEMY of DESIGN for several days previous to the sale.

Persons unable to attend the sale may confide their orders to any of the following gentlemen: D. Huntington, 49 East Twentieth-st.; H. G. Marquand, 21 West Twentieth-st.; J. W. Casilear, 51 West Tenth-st.; Thos. Hicks, 6 Astor-place; J. M. Falconer, 63 Barclay-st.; S. R. Gifford, 51 West Tenth-st.; W. Whittredge, 51 West Tenth-st.; R. W. Hubbard, 51 West Tenth-st.; Vincent Colyer, Twenty-third-st., corner Fourth-av.

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GRAND PRESENTATION CONCERT.
$40,000 IN CASH PRESENTS,
50,000 Tickets at $2 Each.
Tuesday, Mar. 25, at the Academy of Music, Milwaukee.

As but few tickets remain unsold, parties wishing for them will please order immediately.

1 Grand Cash Present of $20,000
1 " " " 5,000
1,471 Presents, Amounting to $40,000 Cash.

The drawing will be conducted on the stage of the Academy of Music, in full view of the audience, and under personal supervision of the following well-known and disinterested gentlemen who have kindly consented to act as

A DRAWING COMMITTEE,

and who will make it their duty to carefully guard the interest of every ticket-holder near and far: James B. Kellogg, Esq., of Kellogg & Hathaway, Insurance Agents; H. M. Mendel, Esq., President Milwaukee Musical Society; Hon. Moritz Schoeffler, Proprietor Banner and Volksfreund; Matthew Keenan, Secretary Milwaukee Board of Water Commissioners; Jos. H. Cordes, Esq., Wholesale Grocer; Ad. Meinecke, Esq., Proprietor Meinecke's Willow-Ware Works.

Officers and Directors of the Association.

OFFICERS: L. A. Schmidtner, President; P. V. Deuster, Vice-President; F. W. Jacobi, Secretary; W. H. Jacobs, Treasurer.

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SCRIBNER & CO., N. Y.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between us is this day dissolved by mutual consent, [illegible] assuming and paying all debts and liabilities, and continuing the sale of the celebrated [illegible], under the name of J. M. Lewy & Co., at No. [illegible] [illegible]. Mr. J. M. Lewy is the only party authorized to sign in liquidation.
March 3, 1873.
[illegible]

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 11.

The following is a summary of the reports of the National Banks of Chicago, made to show their condition at the close of business on Feb. 28, 1873, and includes *all* the items in the reports.

In the column of percentages of "cash means" to deposits, the term "cash means" includes cash, stocks, and bonds on hand and clearing-house exchanges, this being the aggregate of available means exclusive of loans and bonds deposited with the United States Treasurer.

The circulation and the bonds deposited to secure it are both left out of the calculation of percentages, as they offset each other:

Banks.	RESOURCES. Loans, discounts, and overdrafts.	U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer.	Cash and Clearing-House exchanges.	Amount due from Redeeming Agents and Other banks	Stocks, bonds and mortgages on hand	Premiums on bonds	Office fixtures and real estate	Expenses, and taxes paid	LIABILITIES. Deposits	Capital and Surplus	Circulation outstanding	Undivided Profits on Hand.	Re-Disco'ts.	Percentage of "Cash Means" to Deposits Feb. 28, '73.	Percentage of "Cash Means" to Deposits Dec. 27, '72.
Union National Bank	$ 3,506,877	$ 686,800	$1,384,429	$831,022	$53,125	$20,048	$107,648	21,944	$ 4,726,934	$ 1,200,000	$ 600,000	$72,674	....	47.7	53.4
First National Bank	2,579,112	672,000	1,230,528	774,793	9,550	....	264,461	14,629	3,477,880	1,400,000	593,035	76,362	....	57.8	52.3
Third National Bank	2,843,677	687,000	965,449	485,324	56,166	....	6,000	24,579	3,402,269	950,000	584,000	97,704	20,000	40.4	40.3
Commercial National Bank	1,407,831	506,300	421,861	375,275	4,700	....	12,398	5,532	1,576,253	700,000	443,100	16,472	....	50.8	50.5
Merchants' National Bank	1,431,940	450,000	315,858	352,712	....	....	....	....	1,298,760	840,000	400,000	16,746	....	51.6	41.3
German National Bank	1,036,543	500,000	202,908	212,702	39,800	....	8,411	10,245	945,284	600,000	450,000	14,857	101,000	48.0	45.9
Manufacturers' National Bank	1,017,391	500,000	332,460	308,927	68,500	25,831	80,000	16,380	1,228,646	580,000	450,000	23,681	67,000	57.7	47.9
Northwestern National Bank	1,163,930	500,000	194,133	129,453	....	....	....	....	563,448	1,000,000	419,600	3,470	......	57.4	59.7
Fifth National Bank	1,003,469	450,000	240,109	201,656	....	....	60,425	6,152	815,771	600,000	399,300	31,141	115,000	54.0	62.4
Corn Exchange National Bank	1,076,853	500,000	405,182	70,985	....	....	....	1,850	1,185,169	550,000	447,300	5,622	......	40.0	63.1
Second National Bank	546,157	102,500	165,883	172,516	11,298	155	24,212	9,155	678,055	150,000	97,500	16,375	38,552	56.1	46.9
Mechanics' National Bank	898,563	161,000	271,535	90,356	1,719	....	41,671	8,795	861,264	300,000	144,900	104,911	56,300	30.6	47.3
City National Bank	810,528	250,000	126,651	212,788	12,000	....	119,000	9,588	861,273	350,000	223,700	16,500	91,017	40.0	49.8
Traders' National Bank	534,172	123,000	216,474	82,010	....	....	3,097	27,664	637,664	225,000	110,700	113,654	......	60.7	51.1
Cook County National Bank	1,047,087	451,000	345,479	201,945	....	54,572	4,680	6,331	1,277,491	510,000	815,900	17,135	......	42.0	54.4
National Bank of Illinois	849,449	200,000	147,350	164,057	....	23,077	4,800	3,788	697,610	510,000	180,000	9,648	......	44.6	45.8
Fourth National Bank	602,285	200,000	144,690	91,596	....	14,000	6,892	6,076	410,170	210,000	180,000	14,767	40,897	56.3	54.5
National Bank of Commerce	536,621	132,000	213,863	140,673	....	10,000	38,913	6,783	678,249	260,000	118,300	12,128	68,500	53.2	48.0
Union Stock Yards National Bank	374,011	100,000	85,126	219,865	....	....	1,688	3,881	518,362	130,000	88,000	17,234	......	53.0	58.7
Home National Bank	228,535	100,000	72,476	35,719	....	14,188	6,221	5,714	128,658	236,050	90,000	8,453	......	84.9	90.5
Central National Bank	177,081	100,000	62,189	90,286	7,000	10,862	2,865	5,249	157,570	200,000	90,000	8,545	......	102.0	106.0
Totals	$23,673,098	$7,337,600	$7,614,327	$5,243,367	$263,853	$177,433	$728,082	$194,322	$ 26,121,775	$11,501,000	$ 6,925,535	$ 695,780	$ 898,268	Av. 50.2	Av. 47.0
Statement Dec. 27, 1872	22,312,704	7,312,600	6,723,690	4,113,737	....	173,045	750,982	271,962	23,039,982	11,005,285	6,412,285	$ 1,318,298	$ 1,190,764	47.0	....
Statement Oct. 3, 1872	24,635,870	7,262,300	6,725,823	4,232,995	....	162,673	786,714	238,454	27,828,065	10,631,885	6,517,254	881,066	496,496	....	....
Statement June 10, 1872	25,471,275	7,263,600	8,239,659	5,462,149	....	228,609	742,419	253,991	30,342,982	10,127,885	6,047,729	1,326,517	476,383	....	....
Statement April 19, 1872	22,397,948	6,793,600	5,522,294	4,063,426	....	228,939	683,330	249,480	17,436,753	9,942,885	6,151,294	978,323	164,459	....	....

As compared with the aggregates of the statement for Dec. 27, 1872, the most noticeable features in the above summary are an increase of deposits to the extent of $3,081,843. Consequent upon this increase of funds, we find an increase of $1,360,000 in loans; an increase of $900,000 cash and city checks on hand, and an increase of $1,131,000 exchange. The twenty-one National Banks have also increased their aggregate capital and surplus by the amount of $496,000, and their aggregate of circulation outstanding by the amount of $513,250 since the December statement. Almost every item in the statement gives evidence of the great change from extreme stringency at the time of the December statement to an easy money market now.

The money market to-day showed a continuance of the progress toward the ease exhibited in the above statement up to the date to which it refers.

New York exchange was scarcer to-day, and sold between banks at par.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	*Selling.*
5-20s of '62	115⅛	115⅝
5-20s of '64	115⅛	115⅝
5-20s of '65	116⅛	116⅝
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114⅛	114⅝
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	115⅛	115⅝
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	115⅛	115⅝
10-40s, ex int	110⅛	110⅝
U. S. 6s (New Issue)	113⅛	113⅝
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	99¼	& int.
Cook County 7s	99¼	& int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	95	@97½
Eastern Exchange	1-10-dis	Par-1-10 prem.
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	108⅞	-109⅛
Gold Exchange		115⅛
Gold and Gold Coupons	114¾	115⅛

LATEST.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Money continues close, and ranged to-day from 1-16 to 1-64, with exceptions at 7 per cent, closing at 7@7 1-32. The announcement was made, late in the afternoon, that Secretary Boutwell has commenced drawing on his $44,000,000, and the indications are that the gold sales will not be increased and that the purchase of bonds will be suspended for the present.

Sterling opened higher, but closed at 107⅞@108.

Gold was quiet and steady at 115@115⅛, closing at 115⅛@115¼. Loans at 6 per cent to 3-64 for carrying. Clearings, $29,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $57,000.

Governments were dull but strong.

State bonds ruled dull, with Tennessees very strong.

Railroad bonds were in good demand.

The stock market was quiet throughout the day, with no features of importance, except Pacific Mail and Rock Island. Prices generally tended higher during the morning and lower in the afternoon, under reports that Boutwell was likely to be defeated for the Senate, but late dealings were attended by a recovery owing to the announcement in regard to the Treasury, and the news from the Massachusetts Senatorial election, which, it is believed, indicates the choice of Boutwell, and that Judge Richardson will succeed him in the Treasury. Under these influences the market closed strong. Pacific Mail advanced from 61 to 62, but fell to 60⅛ at the close. Rock Island advanced from 115¾ to 117⅛, reacting to 116⅝.

It is reported that the Erie and Hartford & Erie companies have perfected a joint arrangement to test the foreclosure of the latter, under the Berdell mortgage. The stockholders and bondholders, outside of the Berdell mortgage, have agreed to a recapitalization of their interests at 50 per cent of the present nominal value, if the Company is reorganized. It is also reported that the Company can obtain a loan of $10,000,000 in Europe, if reorganization is perfected without the Berdell mortgage.

Telegrams from Amsterdam and Frankfort report depression in American bonds, and a decline of 2@10 per cent on the poorer class within a fortnight.

Sterling, 107⅞.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	118⅝	Coupons, '67	116⅛
5-20s of '62	115⅜	Coupons, '68	115¾
Coupons, '64	115⅝	10-40s	110⅜
Coupons, '65	116⅛	Currency 6s	113⅜
Coupons, '65 (new)	114⅝	New 5s	113⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	93⅜	Virginias, old	46
Tennessee, old	82	North Carolinas, old	30
Tennessee, new	83	North Carolinas, new	17
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	100	St. Paul pfd	74
W. U. Tel	80	Wabash	74
Quicksilver	43½	Wabash pfd	83
Adams Express	94½	Fort Wayne	93½
Wells Fargo	83½	Terre Haute	15
American Express	67½	Terre Haute, pfd	40
United States Ex.	73½	Chicago & Alton	108
Pacific Mail	60	Chicago & Alton pfd	108
New York Central	105⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	46⅜
Erie	65	C., C. & C.	89
Erie pfd	76½	C., B. & Q.	111
Harlem	135	Lake Shore	94⅜
Harlem pfd	135	Indiana Central	40⅜
Michigan Central	105½	Illinois Central	129
Pittsburgh	89½	Union Pacific stocks	35¾
Northwestern	81½	Union Pacific bonds	86⅜
Northwestern pfd	91½	Central Pacific bonds	103⅛
Rock Island	116¾	Del. Lack. & Western	101½
N. J. Central	103	B. H. & Erie	8½
St. Paul	53½		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, March 11:

CITY PROPERTY.

Cornelia st, bet Reuben and Holt sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 10; consideration, $3,000.

Ashley st, s of, and near, Robey st, n f, Lot 62, dated March 4; consideration, $1,100.

Illinois st, bet North Dearborn and State sts, s f, 15 feet to alley, dated March 10; consideration, $2,460.

Illinois st, bet North Dearborn and State sts, s f, 5 ft to alley, dated Oct. 24, 1871; consideration, $1,250.

Clayton st, n w cor Morgan st, n f, 25x100 feet, dated Feb. 24; consideration, $1,200.

Fourteenth st, bet Desplaines and Jefferson sts, s f, 25x119 ft, dated March 10; consideration, $3,300.

"C" st, bet Tucker and Halsted sts, s f, Lot 14, dated Feb. 17; consideration, $650.

Seward st, n of and near Lumber st, e f, Lot 84, dated March 10; consideration, $775.

Lot 4, in Norton's s ½ of Block 54, Sec 33, 40, 14, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $2,850.

Ruble st, s of and near Canalport av, e f, Lot 30, with buildings, dated March 1; consideration, $1,775.

Lot 12, in Block 10, in Ogden's Addition, dated March 6; consideration, $2,400.

Sub Lot 15, of Lot 5, in Block 28, Sec 29, 39, 14, dated Jan 31; consideration, $666.

Sub Lot 16, in same, dated Jan. 31; consideration, $666.

Sub Lot 17, in same, dated Jan. 31; consideration, $666.

Monroe st, bet Market and Franklin sts, s f, w ½ of e ½, and w ½ of Lot 5, also w ½ Lot 6, and w ½ Lot 7, (conveying undivided ½ of the above) dated March 11; consideration, $40,000. Chas. B. Farwell to John V. Farwell.

Ewing st, bet Desplaines and Jefferson sts, s f, 25x119 ft, dated March 10; consideration, $900.

Halsted st, n of and near Twenty-first st, e f, Lot 34, with buildings, dated March 7; consideration, $3,700.

West Washington st, bet Sheldon and Ada sts, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated Feb. 6; consideration, $12,750.

Thirteenth st, bet Wood and Paulina sts, s f, Lot 33, dated March 6; consideration, $850.

Lot 24, and s ½ of Lot 23, in Block 3, in Bond's w ½ s ½ of n w ¼, Sec. 23, 39, 13, dated March 1; consideration, $1,878.

Lot 26, in Haywood's Subdivision in n e ¼ of Sec. 11, 39, 13, dated Feb. 24; consideration, $600.

Michigan av, bet Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts, w f, undivided ½ of 25x180 ft, dated May 23, 1872; consideration, $4,681.

Throop st, bet Sixteenth and Evans sts, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 1; consideration, $1,050.

Lots 14 and 15, in Mason's Subdivision of Lots 3 and 5, in s ½ of s w ¼, Sec. 31, 40, 14, dated March 10; consideration, $2,000.

Western av, s e cor of Taylor st, w f, 41x100 ft, with 24x150 on Taylor st, in same block, dated June 10; consideration, $2,175.

Johnson st, near railroad, w f, Lots 1 to 7, dated Oct. 2, 1872; consideration, $13,300.

Howard st, 214 ft w of Loomis st, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $900.

Aberdeen st, s e corner of Damon st, Lot 15, dated April 16, 1872; consideration, $1,500.

Twelfth st, w of, and near, Blue Island av, n f, Lots 25 and 26, dated Feb. 22; consideration, $2,800.

Wabash av, n of, and near, Thirtieth st, e f, Lot 4, dated Feb. 8; consideration, $5,200.

Butterfield st, south of, an near, Twenty-seventh st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 10; consideration, $1,365.

Clayton st, bet Fisk and Morgan sts, s f, 25x100 ft, with buildings, dated March 7; consideration, $1,440.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

East 44 ft of Lot 28, of Sub-Lot "C," in Wrightwood, dated March 10; consideration, $3,000.

W ½ Sub-lot 3 in Mitchell's Lot 12, in Block 4, of s ½ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated June 1, 1872; consideration, $550.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Oakwood Boulevard, n w cor Langley av, 87 ft, dated Feb. 22; consideration, $10,000.

Sub-lot 6 of Lot 9, in Block 3, Sec 16, 38, 14, dated March 5; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 42, in Fields' Subdivision in n w ¼ of Sec 9, 38, 14, dated July 5, 1872; consideration, $400.

S ½ of Lot 3 in n ½ of Lot 4, in Block 5, of w ½ n w ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated March 1; consideration, $3,000.

McCaffery av, 191 ft e of Pierson av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated July 4, 1872; consideration, $300.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 11.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	9,854	7,002	5,245	1,816
Wheat, bu	43,720	3,975	8,728	3,616
Corn, bu	71,165	49,160	14,868	11,775
Oats, bu	36,160	8,184	23,275	8,180
Rye, bu	1,844	1,050	1,165	800
Barley, bu	12,410	2,140	6,702	4,803
Grass seed, lbs	146,800	147,291	128,120	73,280
Flax seed, lbs	.....	21,750	.....	.....
Broom corn, lbs	54,760	25,270	45,982	.....
Cured meats, lbs	680,550	82,220	2545,273	2140,984
Beef, brls	70	.....	65	.....
Pork, brls	274	640	383	269
Lard, lbs	262,080	89,830	613,900	424,876
Tallow, lbs	39,462	32,080	20,000	.....
Butter, lbs	45,770	41,680	13,000	5,401
Dressed hogs, No	996	639	498	896
Live hogs, No	7,543	3,374	10,273	5,190
Cattle, No	2,668	1,598	3,039	1,512
Sheep, No	259	696	963	1,355
Hides, lbs	79,308	116,825	153,735	68,660
Highwines, brls	200	449	588	110
Wool, lbs	45,520	23,126	27,030	71,702
Potatoes, bu	4,051	1,061	2	310
Lumber, M feet	658	1,365	1,378	596
Shingles, M	640	1,210	535	911
Lath, M	.....	.....	70	6
Salt, brls	500	70	740	1,388

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 5,878 bu wheat; 1,442 bu corn; 694 bu oats; 1,087 bu rye; 7,289 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 120 cars wheat; 134½ cars corn; 25 cars oats; 6½ cars rye; 26 cars barley. Total, 312 cars, or 122,000 bu.

Another car-load of wheat arrived in this city yesterday, which weighed 56 lbs to the measured bushel, except a layer of about a foot thick at the bottom, which weighed only 53 lbs per bu. The sender undoubtedly thought it would be inspected as No. 2, whereas the Inspector very properly graded it as rejected. This, and similar cases heretofore reported, show that the rogues do not all live in Chicago.

The leading produce markets were generally slow and steady to-day, with little change in the average of prices, the principal variations being an upward movement in pork and barley. The principal cause of the absence of interest in the markets, giving rise to sluggishness, was the absence of New York dispatches till a late hour, owing to some disarrangement of the wires. This made many operators timid, as they work very largely with reference to the tone of other markets. Our receipts were rather larger than usual, and our stocks in store are liberal, though the latter have not increased so much during the past week as was anticipated.

The grocery market was active, both in the staple and fancy goods departments, and former quotations were generally well sustained. Coffee was an exception, a ½c decline being reported in all grades. The feeling in sugars was stronger, an advance having been established at the East. Pepper, also, was firmer, with a tendency to higher prices. Teas were in good demand, and for fine grades the market exhibits strength. Soaps, spices, candles, rice, etc., were steady. There was a good degree of activity in the dry goods market, and firmness again prevailed. Interior merchants were in fair attendance, and in domestic cottons, prints, dress fabrics, and shawls, the distribution was large. There was also a liberal movement in the lighter weight cassimeres at very full prices. Butter is now coming forward with considerable freedom, and the market has an unmistakable downward tendency. Bagging was again quoted steady at 37c for Stark, 35½c for Ludlow, and at 34½c for Lewiston. Cheese met with a good inquiry, and was firmer at the advance noted yesterday, or at 16½@17½c for New York factory, and at 14@16c for Western do. No change was visible in the coal market. Canned goods were selling at former quotations, though some lines are more firmly held and bid fair to undergo an early advance. This true of corn, succotash, and tomatoes. Fish were in demand at previous rates. In the dried fruit market fair activity was witnessed, and imported varieties were firmer. Figs, prunes, and raisins are working upward. Nothing new was developed in the hay, hides, leather, pig iron, and oil markets.

Building materials and lumber continue to meet with an improved demand. Lime is a trifle lower, now quoted at 90c@$1.00 per brl in bulk. There was no further change in prices. Iron and steel, metals and tinners' stock, are in tolerably fair request and firm. Nails have advanced; now quoted at $5.25 rates net. The demand is active and the market very firm. Wool is very quiet, and prices are weak and unsettled. The hop market was quiet and unchanged. There was a moderate amount of trading in timothy, and, owing to large offerings, prices were easier. Mammoth clover was in request and firm at $5.50@5.65. Other seeds were dull and weak. Turkeys and chickens were in active demand, and choice lots ruled firm. Potatoes were in better supply, and sold at 64@70c in car lots. Green fruits met with a fair local trade. Choice lemons were scarce and firm. Other fruits were in fair supply.

Dressed hogs were quiet and steady at yesterday's range. Sales were: 160 head at $5.60 per 100 lbs; 230 do at $5.50, both in good shipping order; and 50 sold at $5.25. Total, 540 head.

Highwines were dull and nominally unchanged, at 86c bid, and 86½c per gallon asked. No sales were reported.

Lake freights were nominally unchanged, at 12½@13c for corn by sail to Buffalo, with 14c reported bid for a vessel with guarantee that the corn would arrive in good condition.

Provisions were less active, with no change in prices except on mess pork, which was 5@10c per brl higher, but the transactions consisted almost entirely of changing over from April into May at a difference of 30c. Lard was neglected, and a trifle weak. Meats were firm, and in fair demand for large lots, with little inquiry for single car lots. Holders of meats were firm in their views, and some asked a slight advance in prices, but could not obtain it. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $14.25 @14.30; do seller April, $14.37½@14.40; do seller May, $14.67½@14.70; do seller June, $14.85@15.00; prime mess, $12.50@12.75; extra prime, $10.00@10.25. Lard, cash, or seller March, $7.95@8.00; do seller April, $8.05@8.07½; do seller May, $8.22½@8.25. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9⅝@10c for 20-lbs; 10¼@10½c for 18-lbs; 10⅝@10⅞c for 17-lbs; 10⅞@11c for 16-lbs; 11⅛@11⅜c for 15-lbs; and 12@12½c for 14-lb averages. Dry salted meats quotable at 5@5½c for shoulders; 6⅝@6⅞c for long clear; 7@7⅛c for short ribs; and 7⅜c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 5⅜c. English meats, 7c for Cumberlands; 7¼@7⅜c for short ribs; 7⅝c for short clear; 12½@13½c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 6½c for shoulders, 8¼c for clear ribs, 8½c for short clear, and 13@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7⅛@7⅜c; grease quotable at 5¼@6⅝c. Sales were reported of 1,500 brls mess pork seller April at $14.40; 2,500 brls do seller May at $14.70; 500 brls do at $14.65; 250 tcs lard at 8c; 100,000 lbs shoulders seller April at 5½c; 100,000 lbs do buyer May, and 100,000 lbs do seller June at 5⅝c; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams (19-lbs) at 9½c; 40,000 lbs short ribs at 7⅛c; 100 boxes do at 7⅜c; 250,000 lbs short clear seller April at 7½c; 500 boxes long and short clear in equal quantities at 7⅛c.

Flour was less active, at unchanged prices. There were few orders on hand, and but little direct inquiry for shipment; hence a considerable part of the buying was done by the local trade. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $9.80; 100 brls do on private terms; 200 brls spring extras (Orientals), at $7.00; 200 brls do at $6.60; 100 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do (sacked) at $6.50; 250 brls on private terms; 150 brls superfine at $4.00; 150 brls do at $3.85. Total, 1,850 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $10.00 on track; 10 tons shorts at $11.00 on track; 10 tons at $10.50; 10 tons do at $10.00 at mill. The following were the closing quotations:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.00	@10.75
Red winter extras	7.00	@ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.25	@ 7.00
Low to medium	5.12½	@ 6.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	7.00	@ 8.25
Spring superfines	3.50	@ 5.00
Rye flour	4.40	@ 4.50
Bran	10.00	@10.25
Middlings	11.00	@15.00

Wheat was less active, and steady, at about the same average of prices as yesterday, though receipts were rather larger, and there were several other discouragements to firmness. Liverpool was reported dull, and unchanged, and it was discovered that the much-talked-of purchases of wheat in Liverpool on French account (referred to in our columns this morning), was limited to two cargoes which were bought for milling, and the flour sold an hour afterward to be delivered in London. The wheat was practically sent to Travee to be ground on English account. It was also stated that there is little reason to expect a Canadian demand, as Canada is well supplied, and can do better by exporting her present surplus. Then it was reported that the farmers are sowing in Iowa, and the market is generally flat about this time of the year, owing to a general disposition to get get rid of grain before the 15th of April so as to avoid the loss of 2½c per bu, which has then to be assumed by the seller of grain on which winter storage is due. The dislike to assume the responsibility of carrying, under this circumstance, is shown by the fact that current receipts of No. 2 spring command only ½c premium over the price of regular, though they are worth 1c per bu more to carry into the last half of April, and 1½c more to carry into May. Seller April opened at $1.22⅛, declined to $1.22⅛, advanced to $1.23, again receded to $1.22⅛, and improved to $1.22⅜ at the close. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, sold at $1.21⅝@1.22, closing at $1.21⅞. Seller May sold at $1.26⅝@1.27⅛, closing at the outside. No. 1 spring was inactive, and nominal at $1.28@1.29. No. 3 spring was in good request for shipment, and firmer, closing at $1.10½ bid. Rejected spring sold at 93@95c, according to location. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 spring (hard) at $1.22½; 8,000 bu (part hard) at $1.22⅛; 21,800 bu do at $1.22; 15,000 bu do at $1.21⅞; 40,000 bu do at $1.21⅞; 4,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.10⅝; 3,600 bu do at $1.10⅝; 8,800 bu do at $1.10½; 800 bu rejected spring at 95c; 2,400 bu do at 93c. Total, 106,000 bu.

Corn was much less active, though still in fair demand, and was steady at yesterday's prices on all but the more deferred options, which were a shade firmer. The real demand was principally for the summer options; but, as few operators care to sell short in corn, this brought out a fair inquiry for cash lots to be carried by the men who sold to the buyers for future. The short interest for this month and next took hold rather slowly. The quantity of corn bought in this market for delivery after the 1st of May must be very large, aggregating several millions of bushels, and it is mostly sold by parties who have the corn to deliver at maturity, either from store here, or from the cribs in the country, where it is awaiting transportation. Nearly or quite all the corn now here is believed to be held in this way, which fact probably accounts for the apparent weakening in lake freights, as there is no pressure to move the grain out, except by parties who want the storage room for other grain. There are some who think that the corn will be moved largely to prevent it from getting out of condition, but this fear would have little influence with the speculative fraternity, unless the fear were so strong as to cause them to drop the deal altogether. Seller April sold at 32⅝@32⅞c, seller May at 36⅝c, seller June at 37⅛@37⅜c, seller July at 39c, and seller August at 40c—all closing with firm holders at the outside prices of the session. Regular No. 2, or seller the month, sold at 32⅝@32⅞c, and receipts dated since the 6th inst. at 33½@33⅝c. Cash sales were reported of 13,600 bu No. 2 at 33⅝c; 20,800 bu do, fresh, at 33½c; 20,000 bu do at 32½c; 10,000 bu do at 32 7-16c; 45,000 bu do at 32⅝c; 3,600 bu rejected at 29c; 6,400 bu do at 28⅝c; 2,400 bu shelled at 32½c, on track. Total, 121,800 bu.

Oats were less active, and irregular. Cash lots, and the near options, were not much wanted, and ruled dull and steady at yesterday's quotations, owing to the general indisposition to lose by carrying into the last half of April, as noted in the case of wheat. The more deferred options were strong, and a shade higher. Regular No. 2 was quoted at 26½c; seller April sold at 27c; seller May at 30@30¼c; and seller June at 31½@31⅝c. Current receipts brought 26⅝@27c. Cash sales were reported of 3,000 bu No. 2 at 27c; 3,600 bu do at 26½c; 4,200 bu do (part fresh) at 26⅝c; 1,800 bu do at 26½c; 1,200 bu rejected at 23½c. Total, 13,800 bu.

Rye was firm and quiet at the improvement noted at the close of last week. Sales were limited to 1,600 bu No. 2 at 66c. Seller April was nominal at 67@67½c.

Barley was less active and irregular. There was a fair inquiry for current receipts of No. 2, which sold at 72½@73½c, according to location. All else was dull at the inside quotations of yesterday. Seller the month was almost nominal at 70½c, and seller April at 71c. No. 3 was slow at 56@58c in North Side houses. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 73½c; 1,600 bu do (Central) at 73c; 800 bu do (N. S.) at 72½c; 1,600 bu No. 3 (Central) at 62c; 1,200 bu do at 58c; 800 bu do at 57½c; 1,600 bu do 57c; 400 bu do at 56½c; 400 bu do (N. S.) at 56c; 4,800 bu rejected at 42c; 400 bu do at 40c; 400 bu by sample at 90c; 400 bu do at 85c; 400 bu do at 58c; all on track. Total, 15,200 bu.

The following is the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

	March 8, 1873.	*March 1, 1873.*	*March 9, 1872.*
WHEAT.			
No. 1 amber	.....	.....	1,230
No. 2 amber	317	317	.....
No. 1 red	392	342	200
No. 2 red	.....	.....	1,850
No. 3 winter	.....	.....	4,600
No. 1 spring	7,919	7,341	26,214
No. 2 spring	1,640,522	1,581,687	1,408,099
No. 3 spring	538,670	512,041	69,405
No. 1 hard spring	2,333	2,045	7,475
No. 2 hard spring	36,504	20,678	28,905
Rejected spring	76,437	67,784	28,905
No grade spring	36	39	1,269
Total	2,303,687	2,192,274	1,586,438
CORN.			
Yellow	48,390	46,175	43,182
No. 1	148,427	126,986	77,017
No. 2	5,102,173	4,860,689	5,068,438
Rejected	441,677	412,688	117,669
No 2 kiln dried	3,633	.....	.....
Kiln dried	.....	.....	.....
No grade	361	361	1,839
New No. 2	.....	.....	.....
Total	5,744,561	5,450,432	5,307,731
OATS.			
No. 1	2,617	2,617	6,310
No. 2	1,544,512	1,486,849	1,017,003
Rejected	62,120	97,757	73,311
No grade	543	543	1,116
Total	1,609,792	1,587,766	1,097,740
RYE.			
No. 1	5,936	6,310	55,003
No. 2	291,778	292,489	234,579
Rejected	2,585	2,903	7,544
Total	300,299	301,702	297,126
BARLEY.			
No. 2	239,847	278,547	449,556
No. 3	73,149	86,920	68,791
Rejected	35,952	42,656	7,997
Total	348,948	408,123	526,344

Total 10,307,287 bu, besides 186,420 bu corn afloat. This shows an increase during the past week of 111,413 bu wheat; 294,129 bu corn; and 22,026 bu oats; with a decrease of 1,403 bu rye, and 59,175 bu barley. Total increase, 366,990 bu.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ending March 4, 1873:

	Pork brls.	*Beef pkgs*	*Lard, lbs.*	*Bacon, lbs.*
Liverpool	511	718	214,981	4,273,487
London	637	544	8,288	67,968
Glasgow	.....	88	700,000	694,880
Bristol	.....	.....	1,756	178,663
Bremen	.....	275	2,165,886	5,008,830
Hamburg	.....	50	688,876	530,046
Stettin	.....	25	1,542,630	[illegible]
Antwerp	.....	.....	286,959	570,636
Havre	100	.....	424,608	1,120,431
Venice	.....	.....	.....	216,532
West Indies	2,428	462	426,174	106,979
British Guiana	430	98	32,500	.....
Central America	335	20	1,620	1,159
Brazil	.....	10	14,475	.....
New Grenada	.....	16	102,798	878
Total, week	4,442	2,306	6,611,611	14,873,888
Previous week	2,003	2,035	5,328,872	14,468,523
Week Feb. 18	3,660	3,324	6,037,204	14,813,161
Week Feb. 11	3,913	2,478	3,631,838	11,788,789
Week Feb. 4	5,150	4,042	5,617,156	10,310,701
Week March 5, 1872	4,476	1,724	3,514,247	9,579,091

And from Nov. 1 to March 4, inclusive, for three years:

	1872-73.	1871-72.	1870-71.
Pork, brls	56,380	55,685	54,208
Beef, brls, tcs	42,319	42,427	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	77,478,999	71,557,401	31,588,642
Bacon, lbs	137,529,464	94,687,441	23,778,279
Butter, lbs	1,328,009	1,844,183	1,058,335
Cheese, lbs	10,855,633	6,993,869	11,947,115
Tallow, lbs	16,909,722	20,371,776	7,498,477

At Walter Brown & Son's recent sale in New York, 650,000 lbs and upwards of wool was disposed of, at the following range of prices: X and XX Michigan, Indiana, and Wisconsin fleeces at 50@55½c; X and XX Ohio fleeces, 45@60c; Pennsylvania wools, 40@54c; X fleece, Western, 48c; X and XX unwashed fleece, 32@35c; light medium unwashed fleeces, 36@37½c; coarse unwashed fleece, 31c; light Wisconsin do, 49½c; tub washed wool, 51½@56c; coarse tub washed, 35½c; unmerchantable fleeces, 38½@46½c; super pulled wools, 38@44c; super pulled scoured, 72c; scoured pluck wool, 50@53c; scoured California, 56c; California pulled, 18@21c; English noils, 38½@46½c; Cape wool, 32½@33c; Colorado wools, 19@36c.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* says:

The Danube has been open for navigation all the winter. There has been no close of navigation at Odessa. The stocks of wheat at Ibrail and Galatz are small, and the interior supply of wheat is small, with a limited export expected in the spring. The harvest of maize in Wallachia and Moldavia was abundant, but the prices asked prevent export except to a very limited extent.

The stocks of wheat in Hungary are small, with no prospect of immediate supplies. The weather more spring-like than wintry. The appearance of the growing wheat plant is favorable.

At Rostock, Germany, stocks and supplies of grain are light. The weather seasonable. Rye in brisk demand for rail shipment to Saxony, Thurengia, Westphalia, and Hamburg. Receipts of rye at Rostock diminishing.

The imports into the United Kingdom of flour and wheat, equal in wheat, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1872, were 47,485,302 cwts., against 44,488,443 cwts. in 1871, and 37,045,869 cwts. in 1870.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active and steady. No. 2 spring sold at $1.21½@1.22 cash or seller the month, and $1.22½@1.23 seller April, the latter closing at the inside. Corn was quiet and steady at 32⅝@32½c seller the month, and 32⅝@32¾c seller April. Other grains and provisions were quiet and nominally unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 11.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet. 94 per cent proof is quotable at $1.78@1.80.

BROOM CORN—The demand is still confined to orders from manufacturers. There has been rather more doing in the lower grades for a day or so past. Stocks of all grades are large, and fully equal to present requirements: No 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BAGGING—Not a single new feature has been noted in connection with this market. So far as cotton seamless goods are concerned fair activity prevails, and as the raw material and prices at the mills remain strong, there is no abatement in the firmness that for several weeks past has pervaded our market. Burlaps and gunnies, though quiet, are firmly held. Wool sacks are but little inquired for. We quote: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35½c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 33c; Amoskeag, 33c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 17½@18½c; do, double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

BEANS—Were in moderate request among local dealers and shippers. There is a fair supply on hand. Prices are without essential change, as follows: Navies at $2.40@2.50; fair to prime, $2.10@2.35; common to medium, $1.50@1.90.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Trade in this department is gradually increasing. Lime is in liberal supply and a trifle lower, now quoted at 90c@$1.00 per brl in bulk, and $1.25 in barrels. Other materials are unchanged. We quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75 @3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $9.50@11.00; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $8.00@12.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00 @40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $35.00, del.; Racine, $30.00, del.; Hillsdale, $25.00, del.; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made to dealers.

	First quality.	*Double strength.*
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.25	10.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.00	12.00
11x14 to 12x17	8.75	14.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	18.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
26x28 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
26x34 to 26x40	15.00	26.00
28x38 to 28x44	16.00	28.00
28x46 to 30x48	18.00	29.00
30x50 to 32x52		30.00
32x54 to 34x56		36.00
34x58 to 34x60		42.00
36x60 to 40x60		45.00

BUTTER—Within the past two or three days a decidedly easier feeling has been developed in the market for this staple. In anticipation of a speedy reaction in prices, the demand has been restricted to supplying immediate wants, and, under steadily increasing receipts, holders have evinced greater anxiety to realize, not caring at this season to have stock accumulate on their hands. Prices of strictly choice dairy keep well up, as very little of that sort is coming forward, but other descriptions are 1@2c lower than on the date of our last weekly review, and the tendency is still unmistakably downward. We now quote: Common to choice roll, 22@28c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 32@35c; medium to good, 25@27c; inferior to common, 10@20c.

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—In the canned goods market fair activity has prevailed throughout the past week, the weather having been mild and favorable. In values no quotable changes have been noted, though corn, tomatoes, succotash, peaches, and some other goods in the list are sensibly firmer. Corn is becoming scarce, and must soon advance. Reports of damage to the peach buds have strengthened the market for peaches, though no immediate advance is looked for. Below are the quotations:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 1.85@ 2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.20
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	1.90@ 2.20
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@ 2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@ 2.90
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.70@ 2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@ 3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@ 2.50
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.20@ 10.00
Oysters, 2 lbs, full weight	2.20@ 6.00
Oysters, 1 lb, slack weight	1.00@ 7.00
Oysters, 2 lbs, slack weight	1.80@ 4.25

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@ 9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@ 8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@ 5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	3.00@ 3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50@ 7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.), pts	3.75@ 4.00

MAPLE SYRUP.

Pure, ½ gall. cans, per doz	$ 9.50@10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50@ 6.00
Extra golden, ½ gall. cans, per doz	6.50@ 7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per quart	4.00@ 4.25

CHEESE—The continued activity in the export demand has further strengthened prices at the East, and the advance of a ½c there, added to the fact that stocks in jobbers' hands are rapidly dwindling, has resulted in a further upward movement here, quotations being marked up a ½c yesterday. Even at the prices now current, there is no disposition to urge sales, as present indications favor the belief that still higher rates will prevail before prime new cheese can be placed. We quote: New York factory, 16½@17½c; Ohio factory, 15@16c; Western factory, 14@16c.

COAL—The coal trade has been rather quiet for a number of days past, and prices have not been subjected to any material change, ruling comparatively steady at the annexed range: Lehigh lump, $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.00@10.50; Briar Hill, $10.00@10.50; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00@9.50; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.50@7.00.

COOPERAGE—Was quiet and unchanged, as follows: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.50 @1.60; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves (pork), $17.00@18.00; do (tierce), $19.00@21.00; do (whiskey), $22.00@25.00; sawed and bucked staves average $3.00 more than rough; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour heading 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Trade is fairly active. We note an advance in citric acid, gum camphor, castor oil, and iodine of potassium. Gum shellac is a trifle easier. We now quote:

Acid, citric, lb	$ 1.75	@	1.80
Acid, oxalic, lb	23	@	25
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	65	@	70
Ammonia, carb, lb	28	@	30
Asafoetida, lb	60	@	65
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50	@	1.55
Beans, Tauqua, lb	1.35	@	1.40
Borax, ref., lb	36	@	38
Blue-vitriol, lb	15	@	18
Bromo-chloralum, pts., doz			4.00
Corrosive sublimate	1.35	@	1.40
Cream tartar, pure, lb	45	@	50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90	@	1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.40	@	1.50
Glycerine, 1 lb bulk, lb	35	@	40
Gum Arabic, picked	50	@	70
Gum Arabic, sorts	28	@	30
Gum camphor, lb	42	@	45
Gum opium, lb	8.50	@	8.75
Gum shellac, lb	55	@	60
Glue, white, lb	30	@	35
Iodine, lb	8.00	@	8.50
Lye, cone, case	3.25	@	
Morphia, sulph., oz	5.50	@	5.75
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb		@	6.50
Oil, castor, gal	1.30	@	1.75
Oil, lemon, Sanderson's		@	6.50
Potassa, chlor., lb	60	@	65
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	85	@	
Potassium, iod., lb	7.00	@	7.50
Potash, Babbitt's, case	9.00	@	
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.60	@	2.65
Red precip., lb	1.50	@	1.60
Root ipecac, powd., lb	1.75	@	2.00
Root rhei, E. I., powd., lb	1.50	@	1.75
Sal epsom, lb	4½	@	6
Silver, nit., cryst., oz	1.15	@	1.20
Soap, castile, gen., lb	13	@	
Sulphur, lb	5	@	

EGGS—Under the influence of light receipts and an active demand eggs were higher. Sales were made at 22@25c. We note sales of 550 doz at 24c; 1,500 doz at 23c; 200 doz at 22c.

FEATHERS—The average demand prevailed. Prices are unchanged as follows: Prime live geese at 62@66c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers at 25@55c; chicken, 6@7c. Sales include 5 sacks prime live geese at 65c.

FISH—Dealers report nothing new in the fish market. The demand continues steadily good, and both lake and salt water descriptions are being held with pronounced firmness. Whitefish are becoming scarce, and that the market will be entirely bare before the new catch shall come forward no longer admits of a doubt. Cod are temporarily scarce, but ample supplies are looked for within the next fortnight, and prices remain unchanged. Mackerel and herring are in fair stock. Prices range as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.75@7.00; No. 2 do, $6.50 @6.75; No. 1 trout, ½ brl, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42 @45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Continued improvement is noticeable in the demand for dried fruits, and most imported varieties are firmer. Figs and raisins are higher at the East, and have advanced here, the former 2c per lb, and the latter 5c per box. Prunes, also, are firmer, and must soon advance. In domestics there have been no quotable changes. The fear that the peach-buds have been seriously injured by the severe winter induces a somewhat firmer feeling among holders of peaches, but the large stocks on hand operate to keep prices down. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 11½@14c; figs, box, 14½@16½c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.50@2.55; Zante currants, 7½@8c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 7@8c; Western do, 5½@6½c; Southern do 5@5½c; peaches, pared, 17@20c; peaches, halves, 6@7c; do mixed, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 9½@10c; raspberries, 40c@42c; pitted cherries, 24@26c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@5c.

FURS—More quiet and unchanged. The arrivals from the interior are still very light. Prices are as follows: Extra otter, $8.00@10.00; No. 1 do, $6.00; No. 2 do, $4.00; No. 3 do, $2.00@3.00; No. 4 do, 50c; extra fisher, $10.00; No. 1 do, $8.00; No. 2 do, $5.00. No. 3 do, $3.00; No. 4 do, $1.00; extra marten, $4.00 @5.00; No 1 do, $3.00; No. 2 do, $2.00; No. 3 do, $1.00; No. 4 do, 25c; extra mink, $2.50@3.00; No. 1 do, $1.00@2.50; No. 2 do, 75c@$1.25; No. 3 do, 40c; No. 4 do, 10c; black bear, $5.00@12.00; cross fox, $1.00@3.00; red do, 25c@$1.75; grey do, 10 @75c; kitt do, 10@50c; silver do, $10.00@40.00; timber wolf, 50c@$3.00; prairie do, 25c@$1.00; wolverine, $1.00@3.00; lynx, 75c@$2.00; wild cat, 10@35c; skunk, striped, 15@40c; do, black, 75c@$1.00; badger, 10@50c; muskrat, fall, 10@14c; winter, do, 15@17c; kitten, 3@5c; opossum, 5@16c; do cased, 20c; raccoon, 15@60c; deer skin, raw, per lb, 20@35c; do dressed, 75c@$1.50; beaver, ⅌ lb, $1.00@1.75.

GREEN FRUITS—Are in continued good demand. Lemons and Valencia oranges are in light supply and firm. Apples (fair to choice) at $2.50@3.75 per brl, from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@13.00 per brl; wild do at $7.00@8.00; lemons at $6.50@8.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@12.00 per case; Palermo do, per box, $3.00@4.00; Messina do, $5.00@5.50.

GROCERIES—In comparison with former years at a corresponding period, the aggregate distribution of staple and fancy goods during the week under review exhibits a respectable increase, and, notwithstanding there is some complaint of the tardiness of country merchants in making remittances, our jobbers generally express themselves as well satisfied with the present condition of the market. Stocks are full, and, if we except coffees and sugars, for which values have been rather fluctuating, prices have ruled steady and uniform. Sugars now have an advancing tendency. Coffees were "off" a ½c to-day. Following are the quotations:

BI-CARB SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 31@31½c; O. G. Java, 28@28½c; Java, No. 2, 25½@25½c; fancy Rio, 24½@25c; choice do, 24½@24½c; prime Rio, 24@24½c; good do, 23½@23½c; common do, 22½@22½c; roasting do, 19½@21½c; Singapore, 23½@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@25c; do, prime, 24½@24½c; Maracaibo, 23½@24½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16½c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@13½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12½@12½c; A, standard, 11½@11½c; do No. 2, 11½@11½c; B, 11½@11½c; extra C, 11½@11½c; C, No. 2, 10½@11c; yellow C, 10½@10½c; choice brown, 10½@10½c; prime do, 10@10½c; fair do, 9½@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10½c; fair do, 8½@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10½@10½c; do prime, 9½@10c; do, fair, 9½@9½c; common, 8½@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 32@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@40c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 5@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—The hay trade continues dull, and pressed timothy is selling at lower prices than prevailed a week ago. There is no considerable movement aside from supplying current local wants, and stocks have accumulated. Wholesale dealers were paying the following—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@16.50; timothy, loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; prairie, pressed, $9.50@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $14.00@15.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—There is no important change in the hide market. The demand is perhaps a trifle less active, but it is sufficient to keep stocks down to a low point, and former rates are adhered to. We quote: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10½c; do light, 11½c; part cured, 9½@10½c; green frozen, 9@9½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—Comb honey of any kind is very scarce. Strained is in fair supply, and very slow of sale. We repeat: Choice white comb, 28@30c; fair to good, 20@25c; strained and common, 12@15c.

HOPS—Were dull. Brewers are buying only for immediate consumption. Choice hops are held firmly, being in limited supply. The receipts are very light. We quote: Western at 40@50c; fair to good, 35 @40c; common to medium, 25@30c; New York, 45@50c; English, 40@50c; Bavarian, 50@55c.

IRON AND STEEL—The volume of business is still light, but increasing as the season advances. The market is firm at the following quotations:

Iron	4 6-10@ 5	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@ 7	rates
Plate iron	7 @ 7½	rates
Russia iron	20@21c	⅌ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained	18c	⅌ lb
Norway nail rods	9 @10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	⅌ lb
English cast plow steel	12 @12½c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20	rates
English tool steel	21 @22	rates
English spring steel	11 @12½c	⅌ lb

LAKE FREIGHTS—Were quiet, at 12½@13c for corn to Buffalo, with many agents asking 13½c. It was reported that steamers were offered at 13c for corn to Buffalo.

LEATHER—Prices range the same as on the date of our last review, with the exception of a slight appreciation in some of the fine grades of French calf, the stocks of which have become much reduced, not only in this country, but in Europe. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 38
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@ 2.25
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.15
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—The local and interior demand for lumber is just fair. Prices are without important change. We quote:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@18.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	2.50
Lath, on track	3.37½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.25@ 3.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@30.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	14.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	@75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

MAPLE SUGAR—Was in fair request. We note a sale of 200 lbs at 16c.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were moderately active and firm. We continue to quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.50; do, 12x12, $15.00; do, 14x20, $15.55; do, roofing, IC, $14.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 31c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10¾ @11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, ½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@7½c.

NAILS—An advance of 12½c has been made all round, now quoted at $5.25 rates, net. The demand is fairly active and the market firm. We now quote: 10@60d, per keg, $5.25 rates; 8d, do, $5.50; 6d, do, $5.75; 4d, do, $6.00; 3d, do, $6.75; 3d, do, fine, $8.25; 2d, do, $8.50; clinch, $7.62½.

NAVAL STORES—Were in light request. Prices range as follows:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$ 18	@	19
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	16	@	17
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	20	@	23
Marline, ⅌ lb	20	@	23
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	17	@	19
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5.00	@	6.50
Pitch, ⅌ brl	5.00	@	7.00
Tar, ⅌ brl	5.75	@	6.50
Tar, per brl	6.00	@	7.00

OILS—An advance of 1@2c in lard oil, and a decline of 2c in turpentine were the only changes noted since our last weekly review. The more favorable weather has witnessed some improvement in the demand, and the general market exhibits a firmer, healthier tone. Following are the prices current: Carbon, 19 @19½c; extra lard oil, 73c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neat-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 79@80c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 22@24c; naphtha, common, 18@20c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Remain quiet, though in comparison with last week the sales show a larger aggregate, and prices are more generally sustained. Below are the quotations:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 12.00
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	12.00
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors	9.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.75@ 4.00
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
Scarlet vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

PIG IRON—Prices remain firm and without further change. If we except last year, when the demand was of unparalleled activity, the present movement is unusually large. We quote:

Scotch (according to brand)	$62.00@67.00
Tuscarawas	60.00
Massillon	60.00
Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
Chicago, stone coal	57.00
Missouri, stone coal	57.00@58.00

POTATOES—The offerings were liberal and demand fair. Prices are a shade easier. Sales include 1 car Western peachblows at 70c; 1 car Illinois at 64c, both delivered; 3 cars choice Iowa peachblows at 68c on track; 1 car Western at 65c on track. Store lots are steady at 70@85c.

POULTRY—Continues to meet with a fair inquiry. Choice stock is firm at quotations. The offerings were light. We quote: Turkeys, 13@14c; chickens, $3.50 @4.50; ducks, $3.00@4.00. Geese are scarce; quotable at $6.00@8.00. Sales comprise 1,600 lbs choice turkeys at 14c; 1,150 doz at 13@13½c; 300 lbs at 12@13c; 8 doz chickens at $4.50; 28 doz at $4.00; 10 doz do at $3.50@3.75; 3,000 lbs at 10c; 3 doz ducks at $3.50.

RAGS AND METALS—Quotations range the same as on the date of our last review, though under increased receipts the tendency is to easier prices. We repeat our list: Mixed cotton rags, 3½@3½c; country do, 3@3½c; mixed wool do, 1½@1½c; mixed rope, 4@4½c; mixed copper, 23@24c; brass, 14@16c; heavy lead, 5½c; tea lead, 5½c; zinc, 4c; machinery castings, etc., 1½c; stove plate, 1½c; No. 1 wrought iron, 1½@1½c.

SALT—Was in moderate request. Prices are ruling steady as given below: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine $2.40; ordinary coarse, $3.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.50@2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were unchanged. We repeat:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness.	*Size.*	*Price.*
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.00
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.30
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.37
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	*Size.*	*Price.*
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.50
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	[illegible]

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	*Size.*	*Price.*
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75
1 3-16	9x12	2.00
1 3-16	10x12	2.00
1 3-16	9x14	2.10
1 3-16	10x16	2.35

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	*Thickness.*	*Size of 12-light window.*	*Price per window.*
8x10	1 3-16 in.	2x 3¼ by 3x9¼	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in.	2x 7 by 4x6	[illegible]
9x14	1 3-16 in.	2x 7 by 5x2	54c
10x12	1 3-16 in.	2x10 by 4x6	[illegible]
10x14	1 3-16 in.	2x10 by 5x2	[illegible]
9x14	1 3-8 in.	2x 7 by 5x2	[illegible]
10x14	1 3-8 in.	2x10 by 5x2	80c

SEEDS—There was a moderate inquiry for timothy. The offerings were large and prices are easier. Sales ranged from $2.75@3.25; prime to choice sold at $3.12½@3.25. Clover was dull at $5.00 for prime medium. Mammoth was in request and firmer at $5.50@5.65. Millet was lower, prime being offered at 60c. Hungarian quotable at 78@90c. Sales include: 45 bags choice timothy at $3.25; 20 bags prime at $3.20; 53 bags do at $3.10; 110 bags do at $3.12½; 36 bags at $3.10; 100bags at $3.05; 169 bags at $3.00; 20 bags at $2.90; 10 bags poor at $2.75; 12 bags prime clover at $5.00; 66 bags do at $4.50; 96 bags mammoth at $5.65; 40 bags at $5.60; 189 bags prime do at $5.50; 40 bags Hungarian at 78c.

TEAS—Fine grades are very firm and have advanced a trifle. The poorer sorts are in liberal stock at former rates. We now quote: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@1.20; superfine to fine old Hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@70c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 45@50c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—The tobacco trade continues good, and the market remains firm. We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 85@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Is dull and easy at the following prices: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $7.50@8.00, delivered.

WOOL—There was no special change in the condition of the market. Trade is very dull, and prices are weak and unsettled. We repeat:

Tub, washed, extra medium	55@58c
Tub, washed, fair to do	52@55c
Common dingy	45@48c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	53@55c
Fleece, washed, X, light	50@53c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@48c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	43@47c
Fleece, washed, medium light	50@52c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@48c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	33@36c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	32@35c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	31@33c
Super, pulled	44@48c
Extra, pulled	44@48c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—The demand for freight-room continues active, all lines leading Eastward being crowded with orders. We repeat:

Chicago to	4th class per 100 lbs.	Flour per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward.	Grain in bulk.	Cured meats in bulk.
Boston and New England	$.70	$1.40	70	80
New York	.65	1.30	65	75
Albany	.60	1.20	60	70
Buffalo	.35	.70	35	40
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.60	1.20	60	70
Wilmington, Del.	.60	1.20	60	70
Washington, D. C.	.68	1.36	68	73
Alexandria, Va.	.78	1.56	....	....
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, and Bellaire	.40	.80	40	45
Wheeling	.45	.90	45	50
Detroit	.22½	.45	22½	27½
Cleveland	.27½	.55	27½	32½
Cincinnati, Columbus	.25	.50	25	....
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown, and Akron, O.	.40	.80	40	45
Oil City, Corry, & Franklin	.44	.88	44	47½
Norfolk, Va.	.69	1.36	....	....
Wilmington, N. C.	.85	1.70	....	....
Charleston, S. C.	.85	1.70	....	....
Savannah, Ga.	.85	1.70	....	....
Petersburg and Richmond	.77	1.54	....	....

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FOR FAMILY USE.

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Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $28. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's office, northeast corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

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MEDICAL CARDS.

COBURN Medical Institute,

175 and 177 South Clark-st., corner Monroe, Chicago, founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn, for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. This Institute is unquestionably the most scientific in this country for the treatment of disease. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has three diplomas from the best colleges in the world, to be seen in his office by all. Young men who require a physician never fail to find speedy relief and a permanent cure at the hands of Dr. Coburn. Send two stamps for his books on male and female diseases, to any address, in sealed envelopes. Address letters Dr. J. C. COBURN, 175 and 177 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. All confidential. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 10 to 4 p. m.

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CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 454 State-st., Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

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May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

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Published for the benefit of Young Men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, etc. By one who has cured himself. Supplying the means of self-cure, and sent free of charge. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Box 153, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY H. F. ELDRED & CO., REAL Estate and House Renting Agency, 155 Monroe-st.: Van Buren-st., between Throop and Loomis, 2-story frame and unfinished brick basement with barn and lot, 24x125.

Prairie-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 2-story and basement brick house; all modern improvements; lot 25x125.

Prairie-av., cottage, house of 8 rooms and lot, 25x125.

Willard place, between Washington and Randolph-sts., 3-story and basement brick house, and lot.

Third-av., north of Taylor-st., 2-story frame house and lot 25x100, or would exchange for small house and lot south part of city as part payment.

State-st., between Twelfth-st. and Harmon-court, two 1-story frame houses, and lot 80x165.

UNIMPROVED.

Central Park, 12 acres north of Barry Point road, of E. ½ of S. E. ¼ of Section 15, 39, 13. A choice piece at a bargain.

Forty-second-st., 35 lots that can be bought at a low price.

Indiana-av. and Seventy-sixth-st., east front, 100x125.

Archer-av., west of Twenty-third-st., 50 feet, runs through to Twenty-third-st.

Chicago-av. and Robey-st., 2 lots, 24x125.

Robey-st. and Fourth, 4 lots.

Lincoln-st. and Erie, 3 lots.

Washington Heights, 20 acres in Southwest ¼ of Section 7.

Vernon-av., 44 feet in the west part of Ellis' Addition to Chicago.

Lawndale, 20 lots on Millard and Central Park, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts.

Diversey-st., west of Halsted-st., 75x125; cheap.

Fremont-st., between Centre and Clay-sts., 4 lots, each 24x125.

FOR SALE—$9,500—INDIANA-AV., SOUTH OF Twenty-sixth-st., two-story 10-room house, besides bath-room, laundry, and ample closets; $2,500 cash.

$9,000—Indiana-av., south of Twenty-sixth-st., 12-room house, lot 25x180; $1,500 cash, and $1,000 per annum.

$8,000—Prairie-av., near Thirty-first-st., two-story and basement brick, 10 rooms.

$8,000—West Monroe-st., 14-room brick house, 25-feet lot; $2,000 cash.

$6,500—Hoyne-st., near Hubbard, new English basement, 12 rooms; $500 cash, balance on monthly payments.

$5,500—Monroe-st., two new 10-room houses, all modern improvements; good barn; only $1,500 cash.

$4,500—Hyde Park, two-story and Mansard roof; 9 rooms, large lot, good barn.

$3,500—Burnside-st., near Thirty-fifth, 15-room house; good barn.

$3,800—Elizabeth-st., near Indiana, 7-room cottage. Terms to suit.

$2,800—A rare chance for a good home; new two-story 8-room houses, with lot 25x125, accessible by three railroads, 10 trains daily—near depots; only $700 cash; balance monthly payments.

FRANCIS W. COREY & CO., 107 Clark-st., Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—

HOUSES.

Indiana-av., near Twenty-second-st., 990, $2,200.

Calumet and Twenty-third-st., stone front, $16,500; easy payments.

Prairie-av., near Thirty-first-st., brick house, $10,500.

Forest-av., No. 5, near Thirty-first-st., $7,500; one-third cash, balance in end of three years.

Wabash-av., 1445, $12,500, easy payments.

Wabash-av., 1182, $13,000.

LOTS.

On Wabash and Michigan-avs., near Twenty-sixth-st., in size to suit purchasers, and to parties who will build fine houses no payment in hand required.

ACRES.

10 acres corner Eighty-third and State-sts., $11,000.

8 acres on Barry Point road, in Sec. 15, 39, 13, $1,600.

10 acres on Twelfth-st., in Sec. 17, 39, 13, at $1,000 per acre.

10 acres in northeast ¼ of 11, 38, 13, at $900 per acre.

WM. GARNETT & CO., 25 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—BY H. J. ARNOLD, NO. 18 SOUTH Clark-st.:

5 acres in Sec. 10, 38, 13, in Rosedale, Archer Road.

3 acres in Sec. 30, 37, 14, Kruger's Subdivision.

3 acres in Hunter's Subdivision.

5 acres in Sec. 35, 39, 13, river front.

Some good bargains in acre property.

Cheap lots on Hubbard and Seymour-sts., Artesian and Western-avs., between Kinzie and Indiana-sts.

House and lot on Hubbard-st., near Western-av., on easy terms.

House and lot on Fremont-st., near Centre.

Homes and lot as Lawndale, near depot; cheap.

Lots at Lawndale, with lake water.

FOR SALE—HOUSES ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS: BURNSIDE-ST., $1,350. TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST., $2,600. FULTON-ST., $3,200. JACKSON-ST., $3,300. ADAMS-ST., $4,200. ROGERS-ST., $1,800. Also some of higher price. Better than to pay rent. HESS, WHITNEY & C., 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT ON EASY TERMS. I will sell the basement cottage No. 308 Second-st., near Ashland-av., for $2,200; only $500 cash, and balance in monthly payments of $40. This house is finished above and below, has 12 rooms, and will rent for the monthly payments. The lot is 24 feet front by 100 feet to an alley. ROBERT COMMONS, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ARCHER-AV., Lock-st., Greeley-st., Hickory, & Muller-sts. House No. 595 Indiana-av., with 25 60 ft of ground. Fine house and lot on Calumet-, near Twenty-third-st.

Cottage house, barn, and one acre Irving Park, or will rent.

8 acres, corner of Egan and Western-.

8 acres in Sec. 17, 39, 13, near Oak Pa[illegible]

1 block at Brighton.

Acre lots in Sec. 16, 39, 13, near new [N]orthwestern car shops.

REA & COATES, 168 [W]ashington-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., THREE [H]OUSE COTtages, lots 25x125 each, near Thirty-second-st., $5,000. Prairie-av., near Thirty-ninth-st., good-story frame house, lot, east front; $9,000, easy terms. Wabash-av., a neat cottage and lot, near [Twenty]-second-st., must be sold at once; $6,000. We have several choice brick and marble fronts on the avenues, and 2 marble fronts on Twenty-fifth. ULRICH & BOND, 87 [Dear]born-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 136 NORTH OAKLEY-ST., 7 rooms, $2,800. Nos. 182 and 184 Park-av., 8 rooms each, $5,500. No. 45 Artesian-av., 7 or 8 rooms, $2,800. First-class new house, 10 rooms and 100 feet ground on Chicago-av. in South Evanston, $7,600. [Th]ese prices are less than cost. Terms liberal. Apply [at] my office in the forenoon and not at the houses. J. [H]EDZIE, 60 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS—160 FEET south of the city limits, on the boulevards [a] principal avenue, presenting some of the finest opportunities for investment ever offered in this market. [J.] ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—OCTAGONAL FRONT IN [B]LOCK corner of Ontario and State-sts; elegant lo[cation]; all conveniences. Price, $9,500. T. HOWARD, [17] Washington-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., 82 FEET NORTH O[F H]ARRISON, east front, 82x44, 90 years' lease at low fi[gure], ... on three sides. Terms of lease, $1 ... per ... 1 year; $1,800 per year for balance of term. ... nominal rate; 30 per cent ... by any one improving the property. ... the only chance of the kind in ... This lease is cheap at $10,000. J. ESAIAS WA[RREN], 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—2-STORY, WITH BRICK BASEMENT house, ten rooms, ten closets, bath-room and water, hot and cold water, furnace and range, mantels, gas; lot 25x165 feet, to a 40-foot alley; 406 West Jackson-st. Inquire of owner, IRA J. MASON, No. 1 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS, a beautiful and substantial cottage, with large lot, 200 ... between Lincoln and Robey-sts, choice neighborhood. S. T. KING, 70 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 158 NORTH DEARborn-st., east front; all modern improvements. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, IN TERMS to suit, lots on Western-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on the premises.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST COR. OF MICHIGAN-av. and Eighteenth-st., 99x172 feet, with improvements, or will divide. CHAS. CORYELL, corner Wabash-av. and Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, corner of Archer-av. and Sanger-st. Rents for $140 per month. Price, $12,000. Inquire of M. O'NEILL, owner, 63 McGregor-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. — A FIRST-CLASS residence near Thirteenth-st., with all modern improvements, in perfect order. Possession May 1. Title beyond question. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON NORTH CLARK-ST., AT a great bargain.

50 feet on Fullerton-st., east of Ashland-av.

Lots on Sixteenth and Rebecca-sts., Western-av. and Douglas Park, only $500 each.

MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—70 PARK-AV., ONE FINE BRICK house and barn, all modern improvements. The ground is corner Page-st. and Park-av., 64½x130 feet; will sell at less than cost, for the reason going to California; terms $5,000 cash, balance on time at 10 per cent interest. No middlemen need apply. ABNER KIRBY, 244 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON ELLIS-av., second door south of Brook-st. (Fortieth), contains all modern improvements, with first-class barn; lot 50x188 feet, to 20-foot alley. Inquire of L. C. HUNTINGTON, on the premises, or at office of BONFIELD & SWEEZY, 49 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOYNE-ST. — FURNISHED HOUSE of 9 rooms and lot, No. 95 South Hoyne-st., near ... SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO LOTS ON north side of Washington-st., west of California. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—48 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., ABOUT 80 feet north of Monroe-st. Terms to suit; must be sold. Apply to ELIJAH SMITH Trustee, Room 1, northwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BRICK STORE ON EAST Madison-st., near Jefferson, paying a good rent; will be sold on easy terms; would take a small good cottage in part pay. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agent, 14 Nixon Building.

FOR SALE—50 FEET BY 180 ON INDIANA-AV., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts. $125 a foot; ¼ cash, balance 1 and 2 years. Inquire of JACOB ... & CO., corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE-HOUSE, WITH BRICK basement, 95 South Hoyne-st., near corner of Monroe; $4,500; lot, 25x124. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS MARble front house of 13 rooms and lot, east front, in Michigan-av., near Thirty-first-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS MARble front house of 14 rooms and lot on Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FORREST-AV.—TWO-STORY AND basement house and lot on Forrest-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR CRIPPEN-ST.; lot 23x124 feet; price, $80 per foot; one-third cash, balance in one, two, and three years. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ON WENTWORTH-AV., EAST FRONT, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., lot 50x125. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—ON INDIANA-AV., NEAR THIRTY-... lot 50x180; only $100 per foot. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-... good two-story and brick-basement house, ... and lot $16,000. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE WITH THE FURNITURE, has eight rooms, bath-room, pantry, and closets, on good ground, on Indiana-av., near Twenty-second-st. ... J. T. ALLEN, No. 105 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE TWO BRICK HOUSES, WITH all modern improvements, on South Side, which I can sell at $6,000 and $7,000. Parties wishing to purchase can save commission and get bargains by addressing OWNER, ... Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$650—LOTS ONE BLOCK FROM Forty-fifth-st. Boulevard, near depot, and in a rapidly improving neighborhood; small cash payment; 4 years' time; title perfect. FRANCIS W. COREY & CO., 107 Clark-st., Methodist Church Block.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY M. MAUGHAN, NO. 115 WEST Madison-st.

North Rucker-st., cottage and lot. Price, $3,500. Near Indiana-st.

Corner Honore and Jackson-sts., house and lot 50x125. Price, $6,500.

Fulton-st., brick house and lot. Price, $6,000. Corner Robey.

Walnut-st., a 2-story house and lot, near Wood-st. New and large barn. Price, $5,500.

Walnut-st., a good new house 2-story. Price, $4,300.

Paulina-st., near Van Buren, 2-story new house with all modern improvements and lot. Price, $6,000.

Fulton-st., 2-story frame house of 13 rooms and lot. $5,800. Near Paulina.

Walnut-st., new cottage and lot. Price, $3,300. Near Oakley.

Fulton-st., basement cottage and lease of lot. $1,900. Near Paulina.

Walnut-st., a 2-story house and lease of lot, near Robey-st.

West Lake-st., 3 lots, 25x175 feet, near Ann-st.

Egan-av., 3 lots near Wentworth-av., $900 each.

Lincoln-st., 1 lot east front, near Madison, $2,500.

Warren-av., 1 lot near Paulina-st. Cheap.

West Lake-st., lots near Wood-st. Cheap and on long time.

Madison-st., 3 lots south front, one block east of Central Park. Cheap and easy terms.

Sheldon-st., near Madison-st., 50x150.

Harrison-st.; 2 lots near Robey. Price $60 per foot.

Central Park lots, east fronting on the Park. Near Warren-av.

Monroe and San Francisco, southeast corner, 3 lots, $2,000.

FOR SALE—BY MASON & MILLS, REAL ESTATE Dealers, southeast corner of Clark and Madison-sts.:

Vincennes-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., 3 houses. Cheap.

Twenty-fifth-st., near South Park-av., 3 marble-front houses, on easy terms.

Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st., cottage and lot.

Evans-av., near Forty-second, cottage and lot, $500 down.

Shurtleff-av., near Thirty-first-st., house and lot.

Monroe-st., at Jefferson Park, brick house.

Adams-st., corner of Honore, 2 brown stone houses; very convenient, cheap, and on easy terms; only $1,500 cash.

Park-av., near Hoyne, 2 very desirable houses; one furnished.

May-st., near Washington, house and lot.

Elizabeth-st., cottage and lot, only $2,800.

Harrison-st., near Halsted, 2 houses and lot, for $5,000; renting for $1,000.

West Madison-st., a corner, 3 stores; cheap.

Humboldt Boulevard, a few desirable pieces of acre property for investment. The Park Commissioners are now planting large trees on the line of this property.

Englewood, ½-acre, ⅓-acre, and ¼-acre lots at wholesale prices.

FOR SALE—BY H. F. COY & CO., 162 WASHINGton-st.:

Washington-st., near Lincoln, 2-story and basement brick, $9,000.

Warren-av., near Leavitt-st., 30 foot lot, good barn; $5,500.

Cottage and lot near Ashland-av. and Van Buren-st.; easy terms; $3,600.

Cottage and lot 3 blocks from Union Park, $4,000; $1,000 cash.

UNIMPROVED.

Prairie-av., near Forty-fifth-st., 50x160.

Indiana-av., near Forty-fifth-st., 50x160.

Wentworth-av. and Thirty-ninth-st., $850 per lot.

Monroe-st., near Lincoln, 24 or 48 feet; at a bargain.

25 or 50 feet fronting Wicker Park, $50 per foot.

Lots on Madison-st., fronting Central Park, at a low figure.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS, ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No Agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 209 WEST Madison-st., a nice cottage corner Van Buren and Green-st., with or without lease of ground; immediate possession.

50 feet on Peoria-st., near Tyler, $100 per foot; a bargain.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL LOTS ON EGAN-AV. (Thirty-ninth-st.), and on Oakwood boulevard (between South Park boulevard and Vincennes-av.) at low prices and on exceedingly easy terms. This choice property lies adjoining and just outside of the city and fire limits.

The location is unsurpassed.

For future improvement and improvement, it is most desirable; title unquestionable.

Those intending to build this spring are respectfully requested to look at this property. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOTS ON LAKE, CLARK, State, and Monroe-sts., also on Wabash and Michigan-avs. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—CASS-ST., 52x125 FEET, SOUTHWEST corner Cass and White-sts; water, gas, and sewerage on lot. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 51, Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NO. 172 WEST JACKSON-ST., 18 rooms, suitable for boarding-house; must be sold. Who will make an offer of $2,000 less than it is worth? G. S. THOMAS, 162 LaSalle-st., Room 10, first floor.

FOR SALE—50 BUILDING LOTS, FRONTING ON Reuben, Freeman, Homer, and Paulina-sts., near Archer-av., and Rolling Mills; easy payments. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 51, Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, 180 WEST WASHington-st.: $100 per foot, 18x175 feet, on Wabash-av., between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts.; east front. $5,200, splendid 11-room dwelling, 771 West Van Buren-st., lot 25x125; south front. $15,000, 5-acre block on South Park-av., near Diversey; 3 miles north of Court-House. $4,500, 2-story frame house, lot 24x164, on Colfax-av., near Thirty-second-st.; terms easy. House, $4,000, 11 rooms, 10 years' lease; house completely furnished; will exchange for lots. Good boarding house on Peoria, near Washington.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 170 Walnut-st., between Lincoln and Robey-sts.; lot 25 feet front. LEVI WING & CO., 178 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—ON WABASH-AV., near Twenty-sixth-st., 2-story and basement marble front, 14 rooms, every convenience, immediate possession. JOS. B. CHANDLER, Room 5 Honore Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, GAS IN each, with lot 30x200 feet, on Union-av., close to Cottage Grove cars, for $6,500, small cash payment, balance long time if desired. JOS. B. CHANDLER, Room 5 Honore Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT HOME ON SOUTH Sangamon-st., house 10 rooms, modern improvements, lot 25x125, [pr]ice $7,000, terms easy. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 147 [R]andolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON West [Ma]dison-st., store 2-story and lot near Desplaines, $30,000; store, 2-story and lot near Morgan, $15,750 (a bargain); store, 2-story near Carpenter, ... [ED]WIN A. RICE & CO., 147 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN BLOCK, CORNER THIRTY-ninth- and Wentworth-av.; cheap; long time; no down if [wanted]. immediately. JOHN F. STARR, 56 West Rand[olph-st.]

FOR SALE—NO. 329 FULTON-ST., NEW 2-STORY and base[ment] brick; 10 rooms; all modern improvements; ... West Randolph-st., cottage of 7 rooms; water and gas ... Inquire of owner, 325 Fulton-st. ... [AU]STIN.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE RESIDENCES ON South Side ... and suburbs. Prices from $8,000 to $30,000. Terms easy. BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT AN OFFER TO-MORROW FOR lot 100x175 feet on Wabash-av., corner of Forty-second-st., east front ... for a lot 25x125 on Warren-av., just west of Wester[n-av.] Must be sold this week. Inquire M. C. BALDWIN, ... 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

FOR SALE—N... BRICK HOUSE, NEAR THIRTY-second-st., ... hot and cold water on every floor, water closet, ... mantels, furnace, cooking-range, gas, new Brussels carpets; a real nice home and very cheap; must be sold. It will pay to investigate. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—B... [BRICK] AIN—THREE-STORY BUILDing, two stores [and] two dwellings above, with lot, on Lake-st., near Hals[ted] ... $10,500, ¼ cash, balance 8 years. See OWNER, 707 W...

FOR SALE—BY ... [GR]AHAM & MOULTON, 13 Methodist Church Block ... Taylor-st., house 16 rooms, 2 lots, $6,750; house 6 rooms, $2,500. Adams-st., house 9 rooms, $2,600. Park ... house 10 rooms, 2 lots, $4,500. Noble-st., house 6 rooms ... $1,800. Monroe-st., house 10 rooms, 1 lot, $3,500 ... Desplaines-st., house 5 rooms, large lot, $1,800 ... payments. Lawndale, house 7 rooms, 2 lots, lake water, $600.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—MARBLE FRONT HOUSE ON Wabash-av., near ...-sixth-st., 14 rooms, good brick barn. A. C. OD..., Room 18, 162 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOT, WITH BUILDING, on West Randolph-st., between Green and Halsted. J. R. HUMPHREVILLE, ... Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—3-STORY BASEMENT ELEGANT stone front, with ... etc., on the avenue; only $12,000; a bargain. J. ... [W]T, Room 1, 63 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE ... LOT AT FAIR PRICE, on monthly payments ... cottage and lot for $2,000, West Side; and a 55-foot ... Jackson st., near Campbell-av.; cheap. CYRU[S SHI]NN & CO., Room 30, 125 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP ... ON ARCHER-AV., Lock, McDermott, ... and Hickory-sts.; title perfect. E. H. CUMMI[NGS], No. 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ... THE OLD CITY-limits, $400 and $500 ... lots near Lincoln Park, $40 front foot. Lots on ...-av., $25 front foot. MORTON CULVER, Room ... Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—GOOD CO[TTAGE] AND LOT ON WEST Side, $1,800; a bargain. [MOR]TON CULVER, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—10-ROOM H[OUSE] AND 50x180 FEET ON the Drexel Boulevard, ...-first-st., very cheap. AYRES & EOFF, Method[ist Chu]rch Block.

FOR SALE—BRICK HO[USE] 644 WASHINGTON-st., 12 rooms, laundry, ... cold water, barn, gas fixtures, and furnace; ... desired; a desirable location; also, 8-room cotta[ge] ... Park-av.; lot 25x125, shade-trees, etc. 5-room ... 106 Walnut-st.; 180 Wood-st., house 10 rooms ... improvements; 293 Park-av., house 10 rooms, ... feet. Inquire of D. LEONARD, 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES ... [H]ARRISON-ST., IN Sec. 17, 39, 13, $675; easy ... AYRES & EOFF, Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—SOME CHOICE ... [SUBU]RBAN AND CITY property at a bargain, ... easy terms. JOSIAH H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan[t Block].

FOR SALE—120x103 FEET ... [CO]R. VAN BUREN-st. and Centre-av. ... State-st. J. MATTESON, 80 LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR FRUIT AND vegetable farm one mile and ... [wa]ter from Dixon, Lee Co., Ill., with good brick d[welling] ... cheap at $5,000; will assume reasonable mortg[age] ... city property if necessary. A. J. GALLOWAY, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—EIGHT CHOICE ... IMPROVED and unimproved, near Wheat[on], DuPage County, Ill. Also the finest farm in Iro[quois] County, Ill., adjoins the city limits of the flouri[shing] town of Gilman. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Waba[sh-av.]

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—... OF 80, ONE of 160, and one of 200 acres, f[or] ... land, all under cultivation; the last with stock an[d impl]ements. J. W. HEDENBERG, 145 South Clark-st.

FOUND.

FOUND—A BAY HORSE, W[ITH HARNESS] AND HARness; wagon of light build, so[rrel] ... the shape of an express wagon; horse seeming ... 7 or 8 years old, medium size, in good condi[tion]. The owner can have same by paying charges and [pro]ving claims to same. Call at 554 Centre-av., ...-st. McMullen court, West Side.

FOUND—DOG—A VERY L[ARG]E GREYhound dog. The owner can h[ave] ... by giving descriptions and proving ownership and paying the cost of this advertisement. Address P ... office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NEW AN[D SECO]ND-HAND tubular boilers, portable and stat[ionary] ... Apply at Chicago Steam Boiler Works, ...-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE PROPERTY, SOUTH of city limits:

10 acres adjoining Beck's Park, at Englewood.

4 acres east of Halsted-st., north of Sixtieth.

4 acres northeast corner Indiana-av. and Forty-seventh.

5 acres northeast corner Vincennes-av. and Forty-third-st.

40 acres corner Reuben-st. and Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard.

20 acres near the lake, fronting on lower South Park.

12 acres southwest corner State and Forty-seventh-sts.

9 acres northwest corner South Park-boulevard and Fiftieth-st.

Than the above, there is no property I know of more desirable for investment, or so certain to return a sure and large profit to its purchaser, at the prices at which it is now offered.

No one need feel in the least degree timid in buying such property. In the nature of things, and according to the regular laws of supply and demand, it must advance rapidly and steadily in value. Five years hence the present prices will be looked back to as small and insignificant.

J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK—I WILL SELL first-class residence, to contain 13 rooms, finely arranged, with closets, &c., now building at Oak Park. Any person wishing to purchase a convenient suburban home will find an unusual opportunity at 56 LaSalle-st. Office hours, 11 a. m. to 3 p. m. M. C. NILES.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSES AT NORTH EVANSton, on monthly payments; the houses are two-story frames, with brick basements; the lots are 50x150 feet, with good walks and plenty of trees; price of house and lot, $3,500, and monthly payments $50. Houses ready for immediate occupancy. JOHN CULVER, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS AT EVANSton; I will sell 10 lots in my new subdivision in Evanston for $225 each; these lots are each 33 feet front by 150 feet deep; are 5 blocks from the North Evanston depot, and 2 blocks from the railroad. Come and see them. ROBERT COMMONS, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE WASHINGTON HEIGHTS property, by owner; 350 feet fronting north on Tracy-av., only a short distance from the railroad crossing. Also, 5 acres on Vincennes road, just south of Morgan-av., it being described as Block 76 of Morgan-av. Addition to Washington Heights. A. M. HITT, Room 19, Major Block.

FOR SALE—BY WILSON & MONTGOMERY, ROOM 25, Otis Block, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts., 700 acres at Washington Heights, in tracts from 5 to 160 acres, or by the foot; cheap and on easy terms.

FOR SALE—IN WINNETKA—A HOUSE AND LOT for $2,500, another for $2,250, another for $5,000, another for $10,000. R. M. GRAVES, Winnetka.

FOR SALE—LOT IN EVANSTON, 40X300 FEET, beautifully located on Ridge-st, east front. Hinsdale—Several of the most desirable lots in Hinsdale, with beautiful grove; about three blocks from depot; lots of half acre to three acres to suit. Inquire of owner, W. H. WELLS, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., 10 ACRES FRONTING ON State-st., between Fifty-second and Fifty-third. Over 100 per cent can be made by subdividing into lots. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 51, Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ON LINCOLN-AV., JUST west of Ravenswood; a splendid tract for subdivision. AYRES & EOFF, Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—5 OR 10 ACRES ADJOINING HAWthorne; easy terms. AYRES & EOFF, Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, within two blocks of the depot, fronting the proposed Eighty-seventh-st. boulevard, and adjoining the property upon which Mr. Smith's brick house is erected. It is already subdivided into building lots, and will be sold at a price which will allow 100 per cent profit to a party desiring to sell again at retail. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, 21 acres, three-fourths of a mile south of Normal School, with house; well improved, and all kinds of fruit trees; Blue Island dummy passes the premises ten times a day. Apply to P. J. DUNN, on the premises, Sheridan-av.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY AT $1,500 PER acre, near the crossing of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago & Pacific Railroads; also, good farm lands near the city. WM. PRICE, No. 133 Madison-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—10-ACRE TRACT IN SECTION 9, NEAR the Northwestern Railroad Company's works. Inquire at Room 33, No. 125 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$35 PER ACRE IF TAKEN THIS week, 80 acres in Sections 35, 36, 14. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRE BLOCKS AT SOUTH Englewood. Easy terms. W. O. COLE, Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—AT NORTHWESTERN CAR SHOPS—These lots are selling rapidly. A few choice corners left, some as low as $16 per foot; 1-6 cash, balance in 4 years. We will guarantee this property to pay a large profit on investment. LARKIN & JENKS, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts., Room 1.

FOR SALE—RIGHT NOW, WHILE IT IS WET, I want to show those high, dry lots, and houses at Hinsdale. O. J. STOUGH, 304 State-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE, ON MOST favorable terms, farms, houses, and lots; houses from $1,500 to $10,000. Address or inquire at Hinsdale, or at 304 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT HINSDALE, from $2,000 to $10,000. Also, choice building lots near depot. Address or inquire at Hinsdale, or LELAND & MIXER'S, 206 Seventeenth-st., from 9 to 11, on 'Change from 12 to 1 o'clock. W. LELAND.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT EVANSTON, from $800 to $15,000; also, choice building lots, and acre property for subdivision, on easy terms. ALFRED L. SEWELL, 159 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN AND NORWOOD PARK property in lots or blocks. We have some bargains. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., Room 6, No. 182 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$2,950 WILL BUY THE HANDsomest and best cottage and lot in Cook County, just south of city-limits, in Cottage Grove. Call for AYERS, on Forty-fifth-st., one block west of Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON, 2 CHOICE lots, on easy terms. Apply to C. SHACKELFORD, office Travelers' Insurance Company, 84 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR 5-ACRE BLOCKS AT WASHington Heights at less than half-price; only $1,000 per block, cash, or half cash, balance short time; will sell for $100 per lot at retail (48 lots in each block). JAMES ALLEN, 145 South Clark-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, NORTH EVANSTON, and Glencoe, 18 houses and cottages, having from 5 to 10 rooms, at low figures. Terms, one-fifth cash, and balance in monthly or yearly payments. C. E. BROWNE, Grover's Block, near depot, Evanston.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—1 OR 2 LOTS ON SOUTHWESTERN-av., between Tyler and Polk; will pay $2,000 cash if made an object.

We want a large number of lots (to fill an order) located between Twentieth and the extension of Blue Island-av. and Ashland and Western-avs.

Owners of cheap lots, North, South, and West, can do well by leaving them with us; the application for them is large.

H. OSBORN & SON, 128 South Clark-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT ON THE SOUTH Side, worth about $6,000. Will pay $500 cash, and $100 per month. MORTON CULVER, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER, SMALL HOUSE and lot, or house and leased lot, store front, suited for retail business; $4,000 or less. CYRUS SHINN & CO., 125 South Clark-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A SPECIAL AUCTION SALE OF 3 CAR LOADS of good horses, Thursday next, at 10 o'clock. Also large lot of buggies and harness, new and second-hand. Sale positive and without limit. Outside parties having anything to offer, will please get it in in good time, at the Commission Salesrooms, 261 and 263 State-st., between Jackson and VanBuren.

A PAIR OF MULES, WITH HEAVY WAGON AND double harness, for sale cheap. Inquire at 56 Lake-av., lake shore, near southern limits.

FOR SALE—25 WORK, DRIVING, AND RIDING-horses, cheap. Also double and single harness, express wagon, and open buggy. 68 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—HALF PRICE, DUMP CARTS AND harness to match, in good order, for excavating or railroad work; just the machine to have around your factories, foundries, or stables. Apply at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—DIRT CHEAP—A TOP BUGGY. CALL and see it; must be sold. B. L. ANDERSON, Fisk-st., near Twenty-second.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY EXPRESS AND delivery wagons of all kinds; also two second-hand buggies, cheap, at 263 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—1 OPEN BUGGY, 1 TWO-SEATED carriage, 1 Clarence coupe; also 1 trotting-mare, suitable for breeding purposes. To be sold at a bargain. Call between 12 and 1 o'clock, at stable, in rear of No. 881 Indiana-av.

HORSE FOR SALE—CHEAP, 5 YEARS OLD, black mare, sound, and well broken, thin in flesh; weight, 1,200 pounds; also a second-hand buggy. 48 East Erie-st.

IF DROVERS HOLDING HORSES AT THE STOCK Yards on expenses will bring them in, we will guarantee sales at good prices, in a few hours. We have plenty of buyers for good stock. Room for 100 horses at the Commission Sale Stables, 261 and 263 State-st., between Jackson and Van Buren. BRADLEY & WILLS.

WE MADE IT RED-HOT FOR HORSES YESTERday, selling some 60 head. If shippers and others having stock for sale will bring them in they can carry them home in their pockets at their real value. 261 and 263 State-st., between Jackson and Van Buren. BRADLEY & WILLS.

WANTED—SADDLE-HORSE, FULL-SIZED, FROM city or country. Address, description, S, 30 Nixon's Building.

FINANCIAL.

A 1 PURCHASE-MONEY PAPER WANTED. CURRY & CO., 7 Tribune Building.

CLAIMS—REPUBLIC, KNICKERBOCKER, CHIcago Fire, Home, Great Western, Merchants', and Germania Insurance Companies claims cashed by J. N. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$15,000 OF PURCHASE-MONEY NOTES amply secured; a good investment; one note of $8,000, and two of $3,500 each. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Rooms 10 and 11.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CLAIMS AGAINST Eastern or Western bankrupt insurance companies. H. MARTIN, 161 LaSalle-st., basement.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE on 3 to 5 years' time. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, Room 9, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY, 2 to 5 years' time. McKINNON & MARSH, 125 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN VARIOUS SUMS ON LONG time; also sums on short time. A. S. PALMER, Jr., 94 Washington-st., Room 17.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN OR near Chicago. W. G. ROBERTSON, 210 East Washington-st.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON GOOD SECURIties city and suburban purchase money; mortgages bought. D. K. FISKE, No. 6 Otis Block.

WANTED—TO BORROW FOR 90 DAYS, $10,000 on $30,000 collateral, in addition to first-class city indorsement. Address P 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,000 FOR ONE YEAR, WHICH WILL be amply secured by mortgage on unincumbered property worth three times the amount. Will pay 10 per cent and liberal commission. Address W. W. JUDSON, Tribune office.

$50,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $5,000 AND upward, for 5 or 10 years, at 9 per cent. H. OSBORN & SON, 128 South Clark-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, scatarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 201 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—McCORMICK'S OLD REAPER FACtory. The McCormick reaper factory and grounds, with engine, boilers, shafting, and belts. Also foundry, with engine, blower, and two cupolas. Also dock on river of 470 feet. Apply at 63 North Sheldon-st., or at New Reaper Works, corner Western and Blue Island-avs. C. H. McCORMICK.

TO RENT—THREE FIRST-CLASS STORES, ROOMS (brick) to rent. Corner of Division and Sedgwick-sts. Inquire of O. B. MULLEN, Sail Loft, corner Wells and South Water-sts.

TO RENT—915 AND 917 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of O'Neil, two large stores with dwellings over the stores. Inquire of JOHN COOKE, 136 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM AT 99 MADISON-ST., Room 5.

TO RENT—THE STORE CORNER OF MONROE and Market-sts., formerly occupied by Weage, Kirtland & Co. HENRY W. KING & CO.

TO RENT—IN REAR OF 132 WEST MADISON-ST., a 2-story brick building, suitable for some light manufacturing purpose. Also, 7 or 8 rooms. Apply at 132 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE, BASEMENT, LOFTS, AND offices on State-st., opposite Palmer's Hotel and adjoining Pike's Block. Inquire at Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP, PREMISES CONTAINING 16 rooms, besides large store; very central, and just the place for boarding hotel. D. K. FISKE, 6 Otis Block.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A NICE PLEASANT FURNISHED parlor for one or two gentlemen, at 154 West Washington-st. Terms $12.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, AND unfurnished rooms, by the day, week, or month, at the St. Julien, 153 Dearborn-st. Transient, $1 to $2 per day.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE ROOM, NICELY furnished, and cared for; house modern improvements. 79 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM, NICELY FURnished, gas, water, and large closet in the room, suitable for two gentlemen. 541 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

TO RENT—ONE NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOM FOR a gentleman, at $3.50 per week. Apply at 871 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, with or without board. Apply at 1086 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT SLEEPING room, warmed, lighted, and cared for; handy to business; 256 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM FOR ONE GENtleman, at 251 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED FRONT BEDroom for one or two gentlemen, well kept in order. No. 679 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—AND LEASE FOR SALE, OF 12 ROOMS, in one of the finest located buildings. $200 per month can be cleared. Address Z 25, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FIVE HOUSES, 8 TO 25 ROOMS, WELL located. Furniture in all for sale. Great bargains. J. E. KIMBALL, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES, COTTAGES, AND SUITES OF rooms to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 207 WALnut-st., 10 rooms, $40 per month. R. M. OUTHET, 181 East Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—TWO DWELLING HOUSES LOCATED in the best locations of the city; first-class houses, with all modern improvements; rent $1,500 and $1,800 per year. For particulars apply to C. D. AUSTIN & CO., No. 260 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, BOARDing-house full of boarders; house and locality first-class; west of Union Park. Address O, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, HOUSE NO. 902 WAbash-av., all modern improvements; rent $110 per month; party occupying the second-story will remain and pay $35 per month, if tenant wish. G. S. THOMAS, 162 LaSalle-st., Room 10, first floor.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—I HAVE NUMEROUS APplications for houses and small stores by good tenants. Better prices can be secured now than later, as owners are now generally holding for sale. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 OR 5 ROOMS FOR housekeeping, in good neighborhood. J. B. McKOWN, 240 East Madison-st., or 303 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL BRICK HOUSE OR frame cottage on brick basement, with not less than 6 rooms; must be south of Lake and west of Elizabeth-sts., and on the West Side; rent not over $700 a year. Parties who want a good tenant please address P. O. Box 5.

WANTED—TO RENT—GOOD SIZED STORE ON South Side; good light in rear; would go up one flight. A. S. WADHAMS, 463 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OF FIVE OR SIX rooms, or five or six rooms in a house. Address E. B. J., Box 3,000, P. O.

WANTED—TO RENT—PREMISES SUITABLE FOR fitting up a first-class photograph gallery, on Madison, Wabash, or State-sts. P 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF FIVE OR SIX rooms, in good neighborhood, by a careful and prompt tenant. Address, stating terms and location, P 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, HOUSE OR cottage, 8 to 10 rooms, between Sangamon and Robey and Fulton and Jackson-sts.; must be in good repair. Small family, no small children. Will pay rent monthly in advance, or yearly if made an object. Best of reference given. J. S. EMMERT, 298 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, without board, a suite of well-furnished rooms, with modern conveniences, in the neighborhood of Peck and Eldridge-courts, South Side; private family preferred. Address W 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE, NOT more than four blocks from corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st. Address E. H. HUTCHINSON, 180 Twenty-second-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$75 TO $250 PER MONTH—everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid, and embroider in a most superior manner. Price, only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR CHAMber's Encyclopedia and Book of Days, Webster's Dictionary, Thomas' Biographical Dictionary, Gazetteer of the World, and other publications of J. B. Lippincott & Co. For terms call on or address C. S. BURROWS, 159 South Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 TO $8 A DAY CAN BE MADE with our goods on very small capital. Samples to country free. Call early for good chances. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANvassers, both male and female. This is one of the most profitable things out. Small capital required. Call at 336 West Madison-st., up stairs.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 TO $15 PER DAY. SAMples free. For the best-selling article, address U. S. Manufacturing Co., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State, to sell an Eastern manufacturing company's goods. None but those having capital need apply. Agent at Orient House, State-st., Room 6.

AGENTS WANTED—THE BEST THING FOR agents in the market; demand unlimited; used in every household; profits 300 per cent. Country agents send for particulars and 50 cents for samples. Call and examine. J. LEHMANN, 25 East Monroe-st., Room 8.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 IN AN ESTABlished manufacturing business; profits large. J. R. KIMBALL, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SOME CAPITAL TO go into the mercantile business in Minnesota. Address N 39, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$40,000—AN ACTIVE PARTner in New York, for the lard oil pressing and refining factorage; domestic and export trade; facilities and acquaintance established; business of long standing; associating with equal capital, and to take place of retiring partner. Connections with a Western house preferred, backing by "special" a good business man as above. None but principals need address. Box 1312, New York.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A SMALL CAPITAL in a light and good paying business. Address O 94, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400, IN A WELL-established business, which will support two families, and with the help of a live man, can be rapidly increased. 116 West Washington-st., Room 38.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $20,000 TO $30,000 TO join with part of an old and well-established firm of this city in the wholesale and retail lumber trade. Address N 85, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 CASH, TO take an interest in an established clothing business in a flourishing town in Ohio. References exchanged. Address P 66, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SMALL CAPITAL, IN a pleasant and lucrative business. Apply at Room 27, 70 East Madison-st., corner State.

PARTNER WANTED—TO INVEST $2,500 OR $3,000 in a good paying business in this city. The very best of references given. Address with name and where an interview can be had. Address W 12, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, &C., WANTED FOR cash; entire household stocks bought, to any amount; prompt attention to letters, or calls. I J, 177 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF A SMALL COTtage, everything for housekeeping complete; will sell at a bargain. Call at W. H. SAMPSON'S, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE, CARPETS, HOUSEhold goods, etc., and a fine collection of first-class original oil paintings, and English steel engravings. No. 7 Wilcox-av., near Western-av.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALMENTS, at cash prices. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 353 West Madison-st.

HAVENS & CO., AT THE OLD STAND, 83 SOUTH Canal-st., are prepared to buy or sell all kinds of furniture, dry goods, jewelry, boots and shoes, etc., etc., on commission or at auction. HAVENS & CO., 83 South Canal-st.

6,267—THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD surpasses all; seven styles; all sizes; occupies only one-fourth the space of a common bedstead; will fit any niche in your house; adapted to parlor, library, dining-room, and office. The "Empire Bedstead Desk" now ready. Prices, $16 up to $100. Sold on instalments of $10 a month. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 353 West Madison-st.

DIVORCES.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business attended to. Call at, or address, Room 3, 347 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK—PRESSED BRICK — 300,000 GOOD RED pressed brick for sale by MOULDING & HARLAND, 48 South Canal-st., office hours from 12 to 3.

FOR SALE—BUILDING MATERIAL—TWO-STORY brick building, 72x172, containing 350,000 brick, 100,000 feet joist, flooring, and heavy timber, to be taken down soon at the corner of Washington-st. and Michigan-av. B. F. HEAD, 120 Clark-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHING ESTABlishment doing a good cash business, in this city, for sale, with stock of stylish made-up goods on hand, and full line of patterns, tools, and machinery in running order; first-class location, 20 good hands, and rent only $30. Made-up stock will be sold at $2 a garment; machinery, tools, &c., in proportion. Address for 6 days, U 57, Tribune office.

A SUBSTANTIAL BUSINESS MAN WITH $5,000 to $10,000 wanted in an established, paying, manufacturing business. A 1 chance. J. E. KIMBALL, Broker, 126 Dearborn-st.

A FINELY FURNISHED GOOD PAYING HOTEL for sale; low rent, splendid location. Will pay investigation. LEVI WING & CO., 178 Dearborn-st.

A FIRST-CLASS MEAT MARKET HAVING A large vessel trade, centrally located, for sale at a sacrifice. Address H. B. STEVENS, 157 Fifth-av., Room 10.

A FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURING BUSINESS for sale, paying large profits and no competition; large trade established; this is a splendid chance for lady or gentleman; will sell cheap. Call at 326 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

AN OPPORTUNITY NOW OFFERS FOR A GENtleman having a few thousand dollars capital to buy the interest of a partner retiring from a lucrative agency in this city. Address, by letter, W 18, Tribune office.

A SAFE AND GOOD-PAYING BUSINESS FOR sale for cash, established in Chicago. Necessary ready money, $2,500. Address Letter-Carrier 62.

AN INTEREST IN A JOB PRINTING AND BOOKbinding establishment for sale. A rare chance. Call on B, at Central Hotel, between hours of 9 and 10 or 3 and 4.

A RARE CHANCE. SUCCESS SURE TO ANYone wishing to go into the mercantile business; good store and storehouse; butter-house and barn. Will rent or sell. Address A. B. PLATT, Plattville, Kendall Co., Ill.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED BAKERY AND CONFECtionery in one of the best locations in the city, for sale. Reasons for selling: parties are going to Europe on account of health. Address B C, Post-Office, care of Carrier No. 64.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE, WELL LOcated, and always full with boarders, for sale cheap. Reason for selling is to retire from business. For particulars inquire at No. 115 Fourth-av., near Harrison, for one week.

AN A 1 CORNER GROCERY STORE IN EXCELlent location for sale, or exchange for good city real estate. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 16 South Desplaines-st.

GROCERY STORE, 2 EUROPEAN HOTELS, 4 restaurants, 2 billiard halls, and other business for sale. J. E. KIMBALL, Broker, 126 Dearborn-st.

LUMBER YARD FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF Paxton, Ford County, Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad; one of the best points on the road; a good chance for any one wishing to start a branch yard. Address E. LITTLE & CO., Paxton, Ill., or B. F. FERGUSON, 485 Catharine-st.

LUNCH COUNTER AND CIGAR STAND FOR sale, under new Sherman, corner Clark and Randolph-sts. C. BEEMAN.

HALF INTEREST IN A SAMPLE ROOM AND billiard hall, 3 tables, for sale, cheap, this week. A. H. McLEAN, 383 Wabash-av.

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE. Goods staple, and sale of the same already provided for. $4,000 down, and balance in easy yearly installments. Address, stating where interview may be had, U 51, Tribune office.

ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A PROFITABLE MANufacturing business for sale; price $5,000. Address U 49, Tribune office.

PRIVATE GERMAN BOARDING-HOUSE FOR sale. 828 South Halsted-st.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—IN ORDER THAT I may devote more time to banking, I offer for sale or rent my storeroom, 26x60, two stories high; dwelling adjoining; splendid cellar under the whole, with good wareroom, barn, and other outbuildings convenient; have built up within the last fifteen years a good cash and prompt paying trade; have the oldest and best corner in town, and to a live man w—o means business will offer a good bargain and on reasonable terms. S. D. ALFRED, Jr., Cambridge, Ill.

RARE CHANCE—A GOOD PAYING DININGroom on the West Side for sale, with sample room attached; the owner being engaged in other business is the only reason for selling, or would retain half interest with a man capable of running it. Address for an interview. A 65, Tribune office.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE FOR A MAN WITH A capital of from $2,000 to $3,000. I offer for sale a stock of crockery, glassware, furniture, etc. Business established 12 years. Long lease of store can be obtained. Apply at 22 Milwaukee-av.

SALOON AND FURNISHED ROOMS FOR SALE; first-class. Inquire 74 East Twelfth-st., corner of Wabash-av.

STEAM FLOURING-MILL, IN A TOWN OF 3,000 inhabitants, for sale cheap, and on easy terms. Mill has seven run of stone, with ample power; cooper-shop and warehouse attached. Fuel cheap; good shipping facilities by Mississippi River and by railroads. Call on or address, F. L. UNDERWOOD, Muscatine, Iowa.

WANTED—PARTIES HAVING A SMALL CAPITAL, and want to invest in a large-paying business, call at 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

$5,000 TO $15,000 WANTED IN A SAFE, LEGITimate, and very profitable manufacturing business; article staple for use of every household; sold for cash; no competition; investment will net 200 per cent; an experienced and responsible business man as cashier and correspondent, to take entire charge of office, preferred; salary liberal. Address, with real name, appointing interview, also stating amount of cash ready to invest, Z 49, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

119 SOUTH GREEN-ST., BETWEEN MONROE and Adams—Room, with board, suitable for two ladies or two gents; day boarders accommodated at low rates; location desirable and convenient.

181 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—TWO NICELY-FURnished rooms to rent, with good board. This house changed hands March 1, and will accommodate a few nice young men with comforts of home, and satisfaction guaranteed. Please call and see. Terms moderate.

133 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—3 GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board and lodging in a private family.

134 WARREN-AV.—BEST ACCOMMODATIONS for two young gents at $7 per week; superior table board at $5 for a few ladies and gentlemen.

203 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A COMFORTable home and good board for gentlemen, on reasonable terms. Table boarders accommodated.

293 WEST LAKE-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with first-class board. Terms moderate.

328 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CORNER MAY—furnished room, with good board, for one or two gentlemen.

358 RANDOLPH-ST. — TWO SINGLE ROOMS. Breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—BOARD IN A PRIvate family, with large front rooms, suitable for lady and gentleman. Also, single room.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE, FURnished room to rent, with board.

604 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TWO VERY PLEASANT front rooms, with first-class board.

623 WEST ADAMS-AT., NEARLY OPPOSITE Union Park. Elegantly furnished and unfurnished rooms, with board. House newly opened; accommodations No. 1.

South Side.

10 ELDRIDGE-COURT—A NICELY-FURNISHED room, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; also room mate for one gentleman.

43 HUBBARD-COURT — A NEW BOARDINGhouse; first-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

122 TWENTIETH-ST., BETWEEN WABASH and Michigan-avs.—A front room and alcove, furnished or unfurnished, to rent, with board.

238 CALUMET-AV.—$6 PER WEEK, IN ADvance. Carpenters preferred.

384 WABASH-AV.—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH first-class table, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

608 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT ROOMS, WITH OR without board, furnished or unfurnished, for families or single gentlemen. Day board furnished.

694 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE BACK ROOM suitable for two persons with board. Reference required. Accommodations first-class.

751 WABASH-AV. — UNFURNISHED FRONT parlor, except carpet, with good board; also, nice large room for ladies or gentlemen. References required.

884 INDIANA-AV., CORNER EIGHTEENTH-ST. —To rent, with board, furnished rooms. Terms moderate.

977 INDIANA-AV., CORNER TWENTY-FIRST-st.—Pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to rent, with board; location and table first-class.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WITH GOOD ROOM, FOR A YOUNG lady, in a strictly private family, between Randolph and Van Buren and west of Halsted-st. The best of reference will be given and required. Address, stating location and terms, P 60, Tribune office.

BOARD—SECOND STORY FRONT ROOM FURnished, with board for gent and wife, between Sangamon-st. and Union Park. References exchanged. Address, with terms, P 57, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR OLD BROKEN ALSO GOOD watches, jewelry, pistols; old gold and silver. At BARTLETT'S, 203 East Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State st.

NOTICE—THE AGENCY FOR J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., school and subscription books, has removed to Room 1, No. 159 South Clark-st., where they will be happy to see any of their patrons or parties desirous of obtaining any of their publications.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR LAW, MEDICAL, and private libraries, and single volumes, old magazines, music, pictures. Call or address the old standard cheap book-stores, CHAPIN BROS., 214 East Madison-st., or 50 East Harrison-st.

OFFICE FITTINGS—WE SELL OFFICE DESKS OF all kinds, and fit up offices, banks, &c.; furnish drawings for same. Work warranted and at reasonable rates. Give us a call. H. LIEBENSTEIN & CO., 443 and 445 Wabash-av., 42 to 46 Peck-court.

THE LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT STOCK OF masquerade costumes in the city. Is at MADAME CATH. OEHMS, 218 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH A FEW THOUsand dollars to take an interest in some developed lead mines in Washington County, Mo. A speedy fortune can be made. Address A 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH $700 OR $1,000 to invest wishes an interest in some legitimate manufacturing establishment; can keep books. Address W 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN FAMILY WHO HAVE no children to adopt a healthy male child. Apply to Dr. A. J. BAXTER, corner Madison and Halsted-sts., 10 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 5 p. m.

WANTED — GOOD PATENT RIGHTS—MONEY loaned on diamonds, jewelry, furniture, &c.; will put money in anything that is cheap. 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A NICE NEWFOUNDLAND PUP, TWO or three months old. Address P 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—EVERY LADY AND GENTLEMAN TO know that DRS. BROWN have removed their Turkish baths to 256 Michigan-av., and are now in splendid running order.

WANTED—12 FEET OF OFFICE RAILING, IMmediately. Must be cheap for cash. Call, or address, 126 West Monroe-st., Star Employment Office.

WANTED—A FEW MORE FAMILIES FOR THE Army and Navy Colony, to settle on free homesteads in Southern Dakota; fine, healthy climate; rich productive soil, no irrigation required. Every member gets two town lots and 160 acres of land and reduced fare. This is the best chance ever offered to settlers. Membership, $25. H. B. STEVENS, Secretary, 157 Fifth-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper. Address D H, in care of Carrier No. 5, giving age, salary expected, and references.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SCALE SALESMEN. A. M. GILBERT & CO., 38 State-st.

WANTED—TO EMPLOY A YOUNG ATTORNEY, or experienced clerk, in a lawyer's office. Address, stating qualifications and salary expected, K 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER IN A RETAIL GROcery. One who can make himself generally useful. Must come well recommended. Address L & J 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK. ONE WHO SPEAKS both English and German to take a situation in a Western city. Application must be made in person. Apply to LORD, SMITH & CO.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER OF middle age and business experience. Address, with particulars, B 162, Prairie-av.

WANTED—CLERKS, SALESMEN, LABORERS, and moulders. Also, general blacksmith and tinner, men wanting business of any kind, call at 157 Fifth-av., Room 10.

WANTED — PRESCRIPTION DRUG CLERK. A permanent situation can be obtained by one suitable and accustomed to city trade. Must be thoroughly experienced and of good habits. Apply only between 2 and 3 p. m., for two days, at 117 South Clark-st. BUCK & RAYNER.

Trades.

WANTED—MACHINISTS—A NUMBER OF GOOD workmen, lathe-men and vise-men will find immediate employment at McCormick's New Reaper Works, corner Blue Island and Western-avs.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY A NO. 1 CARRIAGE ironer, none but sober and steady man need apply. Address HELLENTHAL & CO., Post Office 513, Jacksonville, Ill.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE CARPENTERS TO BID on contract for three or more houses near Englewood; part of consideration to be real estate. Address Z 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO WOOD-CARVERS AT GOSS & PHILLIPS, Manufacturing Co., corner Clark and Twelfth-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY WATCHMAKER, to go into the country; steady employment given to the right man. Address S. N. MONROE, Danville, Ill.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS JEWELER FOR JOBbing. STEINMETZ & NEES, 183 State-st.

WANTED—FURNITURE-FINISHERS BY BOWLES & BATES, rear 11 to 17 South Canal-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BAKER, TO WHOM steady employment and good wages will be given, to do all kinds of fancy and plain baking. Address RICHARD BARKER, Oshkosh, Wis.

WANTED — TAILORS FOR CUSTOM WORK. 170 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER, BY A first-class merchant tailor. Address, confidentially, with name and reference, P 65, Tribune office.

WANTED — 10 LATHERS, THIS MORNING; steady work. 294 Clybourne-av.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS TAILORS, AT No. 112 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD JAPANNERS; STEADY work guaranteed to good hands. DANE, WESTLAKE & COVERT, 228 Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAGON-STRIPER. 117 West Twelfth-st., corner Canal.

WANTED—PRESS-BOY, TO FEED SMALL PRESS. BASSETT, BUSH & MITCHELL, 12 and 14 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—7 OR 8 CARPENTERS, THIS MORNing, at 7 o'clock sharp; must be good framers, and willing to work; no other need apply. Call at BRENNAN'S shop, 275 South Clark-st. Take framing tools along.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A TEAMSTER AT CORNER THIRTY-fourth and Burnside-sts., opposite car stables.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED — ALL MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT and sewing-machine canvassers to call on A. STONE, 150 State-st., between 8 and 10 a. m. and 1 and 3 p. m., and learn the extra inducements now offered to men that want to make money.

WANTED—TWO NO. 1 WHOLESALE GROCERY salesmen who have a good trade. No others need answer. Address, with references, O 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—100 WOOD-CHOPPERS FOR INDIANA and Ohio; also 25 Scandinavian farm-hands. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TEAMSTER, TO DRIVE LUMBER wagon. Apply, with reference, at carpenter shop rear of 19 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—25 TRACKLAYERS; COMPANY WORK and high pay; entirely free fare. Apply at 210 South Water-st., or 20 North Canal.

WANTED—200 CHOPPERS FOR THREE DIFFERent places, 25 farm hands, 2,000 mechanics and laborers for Texas. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph.

WANTED—TWO GERMAN BOYS TO LEARN THE hardware business; ages to be from 14 to 18. Must bring reference. 226 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—FOUR STONE WASHERS, AND TWO good boys at the Times Building this morning.

WANTED—TWO CLERGYMEN AND TWO GOOD business men to travel; remarkable inducements, good business, and permanent position. Address A 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—30 WOODCHOPPERS, $1.30 PER CORD; 4 farm hands, 2 cooks, $30 per month and board. 59 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

WANTED—SEVERAL SMART MEN AND BOYS, with $1 to $2 capital, to sell non-explosive. $1 a dozen for 50 cent size; 80 cents a dozen for 25 cent size. Call at Room 8, 25 West Lake-st. Samples to country free.

WANTED—STREET SALESMEN OF EXPERIence, to sell the best selling street toy ever invented. Quick sales and large profits. Address or call on NEVERS & CO., Room 22, Nevada Block, Washington and Franklin-sts.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, ABOUT 15 years old, to make himself generally useful. Apply to CHAS. E. HYDE & CO., southeast corner Clark and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD MEN FOR OHIO; also 2 farm hands for Illinois. Call at 28 West Madison-st. SHAW & WILSON, Agents.

WANTED — A BOY UNDER 14 YEARS. 214 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WAITER, ONE THAT UNderstands his business. Eagle Hotel, No. 80 West Water-st.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD, SOBER, ACTIVE MEN for city, and five for country; light work and good pay. 174 West Washington-st., Room 4.

WANTED—ADVERTISEMENT SOLICITORS—APply at McVicker's Theatre building, Rooms 1 and 4, third floor.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on or address JONES & CO., 159 West Madison-st.; big inducements offered to good, live men.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC CITY TRAVELER. No. 102 East Madison-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO LIGHT CHAMBER work and to assist in the care of children. Apply from 10 to 12 at 1089 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron. Apply at No. 29 Indiana-av., fourth house south of Thirteenth-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at No. 22 Indiana-av., north of Thirteenth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON. Apply at No. 97 South Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer; German or Swede. Inquire immediately at 1124 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply immediately at 923 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; German, Norwegian, or Swede preferred. Apply at 421 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A LADY BOARDING WOULD LIKE A tidy nurse girl, one who can board and lodge at home. Apply at 143 Twentieth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON in private family; German, Norwegian, or higher class of Swede preferred. Call between 10 and 12 a. m., 196 Ashland-av.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer at 449 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT 424 FULTON-ST.—A GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer.

WANTED—WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply at Room 13 Methodist Church Block.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; German preferred. Apply at 1048 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN GIRL who can speak English and understands general housework. Apply at 427 West Monroe-st., near Throop.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, ONE THAT WILL ASsist to wash and iron. Apply to No. 18 Sixteenth-st., between Indiana and Prairie-avs.

WANTED—COOKS FOR HOTELS AND PRIVATE families; also, laundresses, chambermaids, dining-room girls, and for general housework in city and country. Mrs. THOMPSON, 1000 State-st.

WANTED — A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 143 Lytle-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR PRIVATE FAMIlies, Swedes, Norwegians, and Germans; cooks, nurse girls, general housework. New Intelligence Office, 883 State-st., entrance on Eighteenth.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO HOUSEWORK. A respectable woman will be kindly treated and liberally paid. For particulars inquire at 10 South Clinton.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK in a family with one small child. Call at 134 Twenty-second-st., corset factory.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS—ONE AS COOK, and one for dining-room, at boarding-house, 349 Kinzie-st., near State.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron; also one to do up-stairs work and assist in sewing. Apply immediately at 1205 Wabash-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS WITH MACHINE, TO do white-sewing. Inquire at 321 East Chicago-av.

WANTED—OPERATORS AND BUTTONHOLEmakers on coats. 365 West Polk-st., corner Aberdeen.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS; ALSO, TWO NEAT sewers, to learn the business in all its branches. Apply, to-day, at 143 Twentieth-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD TAILORESSES TO WORK on custom pantaloons. Call at 168 Maxwell-st.

WANTED—STRAW-SEWERS. APPLY TO J. C. STRAIN & CO.'S Straw Hat and Bonnet Manufactory, 250 State-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—AN IRISH WOMAN, MIDDLE-AGED, as housekeeper; also, some good German girls for housework. 448 Wabash-av., Room 8. Apply early.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AT 81 ILLINOIS-ST., A NURSE GIRL, or a woman to do light work.

WANTED—WET-NURSE, AT 449 WEST WASHington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FEMALE BOOKkeeper; quick and correct in all office work. Address, with reference, O 89, Tribune office.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STOLEN—A VALUABLE RING, BLUE STONE CAmeo set, female cut in white in centre, heavily mounted in gold. Liberal reward and no questions asked if returned to MRS. SWISSHELM, 784 West Lake-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, ASsistant, entry clerk, or in similar capacity, by a gentleman having experience and being of solid habits; willing to be useful to his employer. Address B 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A retail drug-store to learn the business; has for a number of years been employed in a wholesale drug house; speaks English and German; best of references furnished. Address J W, 845 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man as general clerk in a wholesale house or railroad office; has had five years' experience in railroading. Address B 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN GROcery store; 10 years' experience. Address A 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS clerk in a retail hardware store. Has had two years' experience. Can give best of city references. Address JOHN M. COE, JR., 180 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR cashier, by a gentleman who has had 21 years' experience in the largest manufactory of machinery in the country; best of references. Address, personally or by letter, till March 14, B K, 29 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS clerk or assistant bookkeeper in some wholesale house, grocery preferred. Good references. Address Box 371, Madison, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUG CLERK, BY A young man of five years' experience. Best of references given. Address Z 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A YOUNG MAN (French); office work preferred. Address P 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A RETAIL GROCERY, by a well educated young man, with unexceptionable good city references; has some customers south of Twenty-second-st. Address L 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man as salesman in some business; has had experience; writes a good hand, is quick at figures, and speaks German and English. Address O 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A SET OF BOOKS TO POST or copying to do evenings, by an experienced bookkeeper. Address P 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper or cashier; five years' experience; first-class city references. Address C. H. DOWNS, P. O. Box 122.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MERCHANT TAILORS —I always was an enemy of self praise; call and judge by my patterns if you want a cutter. A. ALBERT, 225 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED cutter; good references can be given. Address CHARLES COMPAING, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MERCHANT TAILORS —By an experienced cutter. Address W 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GARDENER, BY A single man, who understands the business in general. Address 435 West Jackson-st., Chicago.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 24 years of age, who understands the care of horses; writes a fair hand, and is willing to make himself useful at any business. Address A 69, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN 40 YEARS OF age, as traveling salesman for a wholesale drug house; has had 15 years' experience in the drug trade. Address O N P, 175 South Water-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN is looking for a steady place on cakes or crackers. Address H. W. YANKEE, 548 West Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRONG, ACTIVE young man, in any capacity, willing to make himself useful; six years' experience among shipping; can pack goods, cut glass, and glaze. Address A 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN LATELY FROM England, who thoroughly understands breeding shorthorn blooded stock, capable of taking charge of a large farm, as manager; is competent in every respect, and in full vigor of health. Address EDWIN ROBINSON, Minneapolis, Minn.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS young man as gardener in a private family; would help to take care of horses if required; best references. W 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—$1,000 TO $1,500—AN AMERican, aged 35, accustomed to business, wishes to employ his time and cash; prefers some established business; money secured; salary and prospect of an interest. Address STEAM ENGINEER, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF A good many years' experience in the millinery or dry goods, as salesman or traveling agent; can give the best of references. Address P 69, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL IN A private family. Address for three days, 343 North Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework; can give good references. Inquire at 306 Mitchell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL IN A respectable private family. Apply at 339 South Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY SISTERS, ONE AS cook, the other as second girl; are willing to work. Address P 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO DINING-ROOM OR chamberwork, by a competent girl. Address or call to-day at 64 South Union-st., up stairs. MISS LONG.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waiter in a private family; can give good references from her last place where she had lived in New York. Call at 460 Cottage Grove, near Blue Island-av., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE SCOTCH girl, to do general housework of a small family. Call at 840 State-st., 2d floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A ENGLISH GIRL TO do general housework or second work. Call, or address, E S, 125 Hickory-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL for general housework. Call at 36 Fimel-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR ONE FIRST-CLASS female cook (colored); also 6 hotel and boarding house cooks, 6 dining-room, and 100 general housework girls with references. 126 West Monroe-st., Star Employment Office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, as first-class cook, either hotel or restaurant; understands both meat and pastry. Please call for 3 days, 113 West Monroe-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—A DRESSMAKER WISHES work by the day or week; can give references; terms very reasonable. Address A 48, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY FROM THE East, as housekeeper or to do family sewing; is thoroughly competent and can give good references. Call or address 110 West VanBuren-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER FOR A widower by a middle-aged woman, with best of references. Call, or address, at 296 Twenty-ninth-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG lady to do copying at home; can give first-class city references. Address P 71, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A STEAM CANAL BOAT; FULL CApacity; stone deck; in perfect running order, at a great bargain. G. F. BAY, 35 Rucker-st.

FOR SALE—TWO OXEN, A BARGAIN. APPLY at Planing Mill, Mitchell-st., between Lumber-st. and Stewart-av.

FOR SALE—FROM 5,000 TO 20,000 CEDAR POSTS, cheaper than the cheapest. Address P. O. Box 55.

FOR SALE—GREEN-HOUSES, WITH HEATING apparatus and all appurtenances, situated on North Clark-st., between Chestnut and Locust. Apply at Room 25, Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE COUNTER WITH 18-FOOT blackwalnut top; also, blackwalnut desk, chairs, cases, ice-pitcher, crockery, at basement 871 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—3 MILCH COWS WITH calves, from the country. Apply at 175 Western-av., four blocks south of Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONE MEDIUM-SIZED HALL'S SAFE, nearly new; also, office desks and 100 feet of office railing, cheap. E. R. RYAN & CO., 28 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—REMARKABLY CHEAP—FAR BELOW cost in consequence of removing, 9x14 and 10x12 new glazed sash. Inquire 50 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—NOW IS YOUR CHANCE TO BUY TWO splendid show-cases, with shelving and counters, very cheap, at 205 Milwaukee-av. Apply at 131 West Erie-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—M. M.: ADDRESS A 47, TRIBUNE office. T. S.

PERSONAL—Z 94, WILL MEET YOU TO-NIGHT, 7 o'clock, same place (corner drug store) you appointed first. T. S.

PERSONAL—L M, 120 W R STS, AT 3 P. M. COME for it is necessary. R S M.

PERSONAL—IF WALTER OR SAM SHERWOOD is in town GRANGER, 128 and 130 South Clark-st., would like to see them.

PERSONAL—TO 56—AM GOING TO WISCONSIN to-night for a few days. Would much like to see you before going. Cannot you see me at some time and place to-day? 103.

PERSONAL—IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE of Alfred or Walter Pocock, who came to the U. S. A. in the year 1854, and resided in St. Louis, they would hear of something to their advantage by communicating to B F P, 148 North LaSalle-st., Chicago. All papers please copy.

PERSONAL — WABASH-AV. STAGE, MONDAY evening; will the lady who deposited the wrong ticket in the box meet the gentleman in the stage Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, at the place where she took the stage.

PERSONAL—WILL THE YOUNG LADY WITH blue dress and black over-dress, who met gentleman with light pants and drab overcoat at Madison-st. bridge yesterday afternoon, and afterward at the Tribune office, please send her address to EUGENE BRONSON, Gardner House.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES— General Office, 150 State-st., Branch Office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. R. WILKINS, 30 South Desplaines-st., 167 Milwaukee-av., and 165 Twenty-second-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st., and 134 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy payments, and sewing given when required.

SINGER OFFICE, 332 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., A. J. MELCHERT, Agent. Singer machines sold on easy payments and rented. Office open evenings.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office, 329 West Madison-st.; will remove about April 15, 1873, to 155 State-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR FIVE YEARS, 150 FEET, CORner of Shurtleff-av. and Thirty-first-st. Inquire up stairs of the owner at 1611 State-st.

RAILROAD CHARGES.

The Railroad Men Have a Hearing Before the Legislative Committees.

The Illinois Central and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Represented.

Speeches by Col. Robert Harris and President Newell.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, March 11.—A joint meeting of the Senate and House Railroad Committees was held this evening in the Senate Chamber, the object being to hear the views of railroad officials. John Newell, President, and L. Tilton, a Director of the Illinois Central, and Robert Harris, General Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, were in attendance. The chamber was full of spectators and Representatives. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Hildreth, Chairman of the House Committee, who called Senator Donahue to the chair. The latter stated the object of the meeting, and invited the railroad gentlemen to speak. Mr. Harris spoke as follows:

There are two or three simple thoughts that I would like to present to the Committee that may, perhaps, throw light upon this very much vexed and confused question. Twenty-five years ago I was connected with railroads, and twenty years ago I was connected with the Galena Road. I have always said that I was willing to listen to any one who would devise a regular tariff; that there were many doubts about it, and perhaps many things that I did not understand, and many difficulties in the way. I said I would submit to a committee of one from each station on the line a blank piece of paper, and accept any tariff they would agree upon and present for adoption, provided that the net result of the tariff should be that the property of the Company should have a reasonable return. I suppose I have made that proposition a thousand times since I was connected with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, now some ten years. No one has ever taken it up. Now, the first idea that strikes me is this: Something must be agreed upon. The papers of this State, more particularly our Chicago papers, for the last three months have devoted themselves to nothing else than Credit Mobilier and the railroads of the State of Illinois, and I have read with great care every article that has appeared, trying to see if I could not find something new in them, and learn something from them, but I have not been able to learn anything yet. Now, the Commissioners have reported in their annual report that the average cash cost of the railroads in this State ought to be only about $25,000 per mile. The *Times*, in an article commenting on that, very justly said that that simple statement of fact would mislead the public, inasmuch as no railroad could be constructed at an actual cash cost. In the first place, there is a shave that is almost obliged to be made in order to get money at all. No 8 per cent bonds can be sold at par. I do not know of any bonds being sold at more than 80 or 85 cents. In the next place, the rapid prosecution of the road to build it in a year causes a year's interest to be added to that. Coming down from Chicago to-day, I came on the railroad from Galena, which perhaps could be built for $25,000 a mile, but a railroad like the Chicago & Alton, the Northwestern, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, I am bold to say could not be built for anything like that amount. Nobody could build a road like the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road for less than $45,000, and if any one wants to do so he need not spend his profits until he gets them. We have depots in Chicago costing $1,000,000, side tracks at every five miles. In Aurora and Galesburg we have extensive works. We have a double track for a great number of miles, 5,000 freight cars, and 216 engines. It cannot be created to-day at less than $45,000 a mile. That is shown by the condition of its bonds and stock. That is the fundamental question, because the question of a reasonable return depends upon the amount of capital invested. Starting with that, we have sixty-five cents, or two-thirds, on every dollar on the trunk lines—the lines that are identifying with the greatness and magnificence that we have seen growing up in twenty years, surpassing anything that we had read as children in the Arabian Nights. Sixty-five cents of every dollar is expended in getting the dollar. Now there remains one-third that is applicable, first to the payment of interest on the bonds, and secondly to dividends on the stock. It would follow, therefore, that after paying sixty-five cents to get the dollar, and one-third to pay the interest on the bond, if the railroads reduced their fares one-sixth on an average, their stockholders would not have one penny left. Now, suppose it did not pay them. It would eat up every particle of the commercial value of the road. That brings us straight to the question, Whether or not this burden is spread as evenly as circumstances will admit? I think the proposition that there should be a reduction of one-sixth from the average tariff of the road would wipe out all the dividends on the stock, and render the stock worth nothing. The fact is there is no extortion, when we look at it in a broad view. The next question, therefore, would be upon the question of discrimination—is it just or unjust? The fact of discrimination, we grant, is by reason of the complicated system that prevails in this State, and is in some respects peculiar to this State. In the first place, it has the Mississippi to contend with seven months in the year. When you consider the network of railroads and the fact that we have the Mississippi on the west and Indiana on the East, you will readily see why nobody has taken up my offer, viz., to give me a tariff that I could adopt.

The question is whether discrimination can possibly be avoided. Whether it is not forced upon us by the laws of commerce. Now, before the east and the West roads were furnished, we heard no complaints as to this matter of discrimination. Perhaps I might be answered, it is because prices were high, margins large, and the discriminations were not noticed. But the fact is it did not exist. When the northerly and southerly roads were alone these discriminations did not exist. I feel sure that if the matter was discussed candidly and fairly before the people of the State, the whole of the excitement with reference to this question would subside. On the question of discrimination between individuals, the Supreme Court has given their judgment that one person is not entitled to any privileges over another as to localities. Discrimination is forced upon roads oftentimes under such circumstances as to make it better for the other customers of the road that such discrimination should be made. The enforcement of the legislation that has been on the statute-books the past year would bankrupt any road in the State in a few months. It was an *ex-post facto* law. It said that the lowest tariff in force on any day of the preceding year should be the measure of all the tariffs for that year. Now, the Toledo & Wabash Road, in competition with the Burlington & Quincy upon a certain day, could have sent any business over their line at less than cost price. That law forces them to carry all business from all points for the subsequent year at rates that would be less than cost price.

We have been challenged with disobeying the law of the State. We claim that there is nobody in the State that would be more careful to obey the law than the railroad officers of the State. It is partly owing to their care to enforce order and decorum that ladies or children can travel alone from Bangor to San Francisco without fear of molestation. The law as it now stands on the statue books contravenes our very existence. Its observance would be the same as the surrender of the property. We are asked, why don't you reduce the fare from three and a half to three cents. There goes your sixth, and with it all the prfito applicable to dividends. The Chicago, Danville & Vincennes, the Illinois Central, the Chicago & Alton, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads are the four roads most affected, and some of them will be most disastrously affected if this legislation should be enforced. The Chicago & Rock Island and the Northwestern, as far as they go directly west from Chicago, are not influenced by the policy so much as the four roads I have named. On the Burlington, we have the Peoria & Rock Island crossing us at Galva; Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw at Bushnell. At Quincy we come in competition with the Toledo, Wabash & Western Road. Now, either surrender our business at the junction points, or put our rates so low that, if we do all the other business equally low, we would make no profit at all. These roads can so arrange their rates that in conjunction with the Indiana roads they would accomplish this result. What would be the consequence of that? Why, the business that we would otherwise do at some profit would be taken away, as it is not clear that we would have to charge business that remained to us something more than we otherwise could do it at. To further illustrate this point, I will mention that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road has leased the Burlington & Missouri, and thereby seeks to divert the business gathering on 400 miles of Iowa roads through this State to Chicago. Is it not clear that St. Louis and New Orleans, being ready to do its utmost to draw off all the business down the river, if we are obliged to do all local Illinois business at the same low rates we had better let the Iowa business go to St. Louis. Whereas, if we can bring it over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy at the same profit (and I would mention that that business is one-third of all of our business) it is very clear we can do the business of Illinois cheaper than if the whole of the Iowa business was taken from us at the Mississippi River. This is one grand reason for the practical necessity of discrimination. So with Galva. The Peoria & Rock Island Road may, in combination with the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, set its rate at Galva at the lowest practical compensation prices. If we are compelled to do all business at an equally low rate, we had better surrender the Galva business. We never undertake to do business without some profit. Whatever profit we make goes to reduce the profit that we get out of the business which must be contributed to the road.

Now, these are the reasons why the tariffs at junction points with railroads that are not wholly within the State of Illinois, and under its control, absolutely force the business to be done at the low figure mentioned, and it had better be done at that low figure, commercially speaking, because if we do not do it at that, we cannot do it at all. Toledo seeks to draw off the business to the East. Chicago has the advantage of the lake, and the more business that can be brought into Chicago from the junction points, the cheaper we can do the business from the points that are not junction points. At Bloomington there is a road running directly to Toledo. The legislation of this State should be framed so that the Chicago & Alton and Illinois Central could be forced out of Bloomington. I fancy no one thinks that rates of the Wabash Road would be kept as they are. I am inclined to think they would go up. I cannot conceive of any way in which we could avoid recognizing the fact that Indiana is on our eastern border, and that the State of Illinois must bear that in mind in undertaking to establish a uniform tariff. If it it can be done, for one I should be very glad to have the way pointed out to me. If the Railroad Commissioners would show some way in which we can avoid these discriminations they would relieve my labors nine-tenths.

Mr. Newell was introduced. He spoke as follows:

I came to Springfield to-day for the purpose of meeting the Committee informally, and to reply to such interrogations as they might see fit to put, in reference to the question of charges on our line, and the discriminations which are said to exist, and which do exist, perhaps, to a very considerable extent. About 600 of the 704 miles of the Illinois Central Railroad is cut by east and west lines connecting with the seaboard through Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. Mr. Harris has stated very fully the causes of discrimination at the competing points. I have only to add to his remarks that, on one division of our line, we have seven or eight, and on the other nine of these competing lines, which divide the line into sections of fifteen to thirty miles, and compel us, in order to control the Chicago business, to make the same rates via Chicago as are made directly by these competing lines. These rates are such, during most of the year, that very little profit is made on the business, and, consequently, at the intervening points, our rates are deemed exorbitantly high. These rates produced a net revenue in the last year of 33 per cent upon the whole business. That amounted to $2,100,000 or $2,200,000, or an income of 8 per cent upon the capital stock of the Company. The application of the rule of the law of 1871 would reduce our gross revenue from 12 to 20 per cent. If reduced 20 per cent, it leaves to the shareholders of the Company an exceedingly small return for the capital invested. The cost of the road has been nearly $50,000 a mile in money actually expended. The reduction of tariff which would be required to meet the law of 1871 would, as I have stated, entirely destroy the net revenue of the road to the stockholders. That being the case, the Railroad Company is unable, in making any reasonable returns on capital, to conform to the law of 1871. The question now before us is one of compelling the railroads to cease discrimination, and make the rates uniform, and it comes to this, whether we shall make a uniform rate, which shall, perhaps, be higher than they exist at the present time at intermediate stations, for the reason that we would be unable to transact business at competing points. That being the case, we felt desirous of having an interview with the Committee, for the purpose of pointing out the different tariffs on the different lines, and the amount we are obliged to charge in order to do any business on our lines. The reduction asked would be such as to entirely destroy our revenue. Perhaps these matters can only be fully explained in a more informal manner, and I will say in a general way as far as the principles governing the matter are concerned, I shall be prepared to reply to any questions of the Committee, or meet the Committee at any time to explain in detail the effects of a non-discriminating tariff.

Mr. Harris again came forward and said: There are two points I would like to mention. The fourth annual report of the Commission of Massachusetts contains a very clear explanation of what has been practically worked out. Mr. Adams, the Chairman of the Commission, has been a member of the Commission during its whole existence, and has worked most diligently upon the problem presented, as is universally admitted, and though the railroad territory of Massachusetts is much smaller than Illinois, and more homogeneous, he states in an argument that it is clear and cogent, that he could not solve the difficulty, and that is the only result he could come to after the most diligent investigation and earnest work in endeavoring to make a bill to embody the whole subject. Railroads are like other business. There is no regular rule by which a tariff can be framed. I never discovered any exact principle by which a freight tariff is constructed. Nobody pretends that the way it is done is perfect, by any means; but it is up to the full wisdom we have yet learned, and if the legislation which is finally established shall be made of an inflexible character the difficulty will be far greater than at present.

Mr. T. J. Carter, formerly President of the Great Western, of Illinois, said he was not connected with any railroad in the State at present, though he had been at a former period. He had suggested to the members who presented the constitutional provision to him before it was adopted, that it would be difficult to frame laws under it. Under the classification act the joint receipts from passengers and freight are made the basis of passenger-rates. This was unfair to a passenger-road, which had to increase the freight-rates to compensate for the low passenger-rates. That was an unjust discrimination. The freight question was very important. Railroad business was very much like other business, and managers endeavored to conform the rates to the circumstances of their roads. They could not contract by any legislation the roads beyond the State, and all they could do was to unfairly reduce the rates from the interior to the border of the State. If the roads did not keep their through rates within certain limits, they would lose their Eastern connections. There were only four roads in the State, out of forty or fifty lines, paying dividends on their stock. The others barely paid interest and expenses. There was an emergency this year, which should induce railroad men to offer facilities to farmers to ship their products. The same state of affairs occurred only four times in twenty years. There was an unusually large crop and a small foreign demand. The rate for corn from Illinois to New York was 1 cent and 4 mills per ton per mile. The usual rate for coal, 1 cent per ton per mile. Corn required more care in handling, and at these rates railroads were not paying. If the rates were reduced 10 cents per bushel to New York, England would get corn 10 cents a bushel less, but the railroads would carry at a loss. Capital was invested under charters that enticed capital, and many roads never paid any interest on the capital. They wanted more capital in the State, but New York refused to invest capital where it stood in danger from legislation. So a friend told him who was East trying to raise money to finish a road. Whatever legislation was done should be done with extreme care, and in consultation with practical men, or the remedy would be worse than the evil. Mr. Hice asked Mr. Carter why, if railroads carried grain for one cent and four mills per ton per mile, they did not carry it for five cents a bushel, which would be the same thing.

Mr. Carter said he meant through rates to New York.

Mr. Harris said everything used in the West—coffee, sugar, clothing, &c., had to be transported from the East, but they sent the goods in cars sent from the West, that would otherwise come back empty. Empty cars left Chicago because there was nothing to send back in them, and allowance had to be made for handling those cars.

Mr. Harris, in reply to various interrogatories, said that, relatively to the value of money, the roads were all doing business less than ever before. The expenses of the Burlington Road were 65 per cent of its gross receipts, higher than ever before. The prosperity of this road had not equaled the prosperity of the country it run through. The true science of transportation was to charge higher on valuable articles so as to reduce the charges on bulky articles. In the main the tariff on the roads in the States was never so low as to-day. He did not know that a road charged its own freight against itself. No road in the State earned more than 10 per cent. The Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis was able to borrow $9,000,000 in Germany, possibly because of representations made there that it ran through the same country as the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and thus the prosperity of the C., B. & Q. had acted to build up competition and develop the State.

A motion to adjourn was made.

Mr. Donahue said that, before adjourning he desired in behalf of the Committee to thank the gentlemen for the valuable information they had imparted.

The meeting adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 11.—The Assembly to-day ordered the bill conferring the St. Croix and Superior land grant on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad to a third reading after debate, the proceedings occupying from 11:00 a. m. to 1:30 p. m., by a vote of 62 to 38. The amendment giving part of the grant to the Chicago & Air Line Company, was repudiated by Mr. Palmer, and the friends of the Milwaukee bill, and after some discussion rejected. The bill as amended now provides for building the St. Croix & Superior Road at the rate of sixty miles a year; also, on the extension of the road from Monroe to Shullsbury, and a road from the Mississippi River via Mondovia or Durand to Chippewa Falls. The section exempting the lands from taxation till the completion of the road was struck out, by a vote of 56 to 42. Mr. Barron offered a substitute bill, giving the grant to the North Wisconsin, except that on the Superior Branch to Chicago Air Line, which was lost by 31 to 67, and the bill was then ordered to a third reading. There being no use for a session in the afternoon to consider the North Wisconsin Railroad bill, as the special order was agreed on, the Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.

The friends of the North Wisconsin claim a majority in the Senate.

The following is the additional business of last evening and this morning: The Senate Special Committee to examine the management of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home reported. The general conclusion of the report is, that the charges against the management of Superintendent Burton are not sustained, except that in one case, the punishment of one boy was too severe. The food and clothing were found suitable and ample, and the Superintendent and Matron considerate of the welfare of the children. They regard the want of harmony in the Board the main cause of the trouble, and approve the action of the Superintendent, and the majority of the Board upon the points of difference. They recommend that the Superintendent be authorized to dismiss employes for cause; that the employment of a member of the Board as a resident physican be discontinued, and that no relative of a member of the Board be employed in the institution; also, that the Board appoint an agent to provide homes for the children in private families.

The majority and minority Special Committee to whom was referred the bill repealing the Graham Liquor law, submitted reports—majority against and Senator Schmidt in favor of a refusal of a third reading to the bill. The bill repealing the Exemption laws was reconsidered, and postponed to this evening.

The Governor returned with objections the Senate bill to provide for the collection of certain statistics with a view of more fully equalizing the State taxes, and the Senate refused the passage of the bill over the Governor's veto by 12 to 15. The Assembly joint resolution for the appointment of Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition was concurred in. The Senate bill amending the railroad license fee to 5 per cent of the gross earnings, was ordered to a third reading—17 to 14. The Senate bill providing for a proper distribution of the drainage fund was indefinitely postponed; also, amending the general laws relating to exempting the property of religious and literary societies from taxation.

In the Assembly, all but two of the Railroad Committee reported in favor of authorizing the La Crosse & Minnesota Bridge Company to bridge the Mississippi opposite LaCrosse, and all but three of the said Committee were in favor of authorizing the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company to bridge the Mississippi opposite North LaCrosse.

Senate bills were concurred in in relation to the education of the county poor; authorizing Iowa County and the Town of Mineral Point to settle their bonded indebtedness. Assembly bills passed providing for a geological survey of the State by the Chief Geologist and four assistants, to be appointed by the Governor, to be begun in Ashland County, and completed in four years, appropriating not exceeding $13,000 annually; fixing the rate of interest on court judgments at the same as the obligations on which they were obtained; to repeal the law requiring the publication of notice of proposed special or local legislation; to better provide for collecting the claims of laborers for work by themselves and teams for contractors on railroads; regulating the height of fences and the matter of partition fences; for the preservation of game; for the relief of S. D. Carpenter. Bills for the repeal and modification of the laws exempting property from taxation were indefinitely postponed; also, for the appointment of an entomologist for the State Historical Society; to authorize the State agent for the St. Croix Railroad lands to compromise with trespassers.

The memorial to Congress in regard to defrauding the Chippewa Indians, and bills for the repeal of the laws exempting the West Wisconsin lands from taxation were made the special order for to-morrow.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., March 11.—The exercises opened this morning with singing from the celebrated trio of Vescelius Sisters. In the House there was a warm debate on the bill for the compilation of criminal statistics, the design being to have the compilation done by the Circuit Judges, who would receive an additional salary of $1,000. In the Senate a bill creating a Commissioner of Railroads to inspect and report annually on all railroads in the State, was warmly debated. Neither bill was finally disposed of. This afternoon was occupied in the Senate by a discussion on the House bill authorizing the Park Commissioners of Detroit to purchase grounds for a public park in that city, the grounds to cost $300,000, and the annual improvement to cost $50,000. The Senate Chamber was densely crowded. Senator Richardson, of Detroit, spoke nearly three hours in opposition to the bill, but its passage was a foregone conclusion, notwithstanding strong popular feeling against it in Detroit. The bill passed the Senate by 25 to 4, the negatives being Senators Richardson, Stoddard, Sumner, and Wheeler. The effect of the bill is to compel the people of Detroit to be taxed for a park, without allowing them to determine whether they want one, by regular ballot at the polls.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., March 11.—In the House, to-day, the Senate bill to authorize the taking of depositions of criminals in the places where they are confined was passed. The House bill for the protection of fish, by removing obstructions from the streams, failed to pass. Bills were introduced to so amend the Road law as to increase the compensation of viewers and chain-carriers, and to pay them $2 per day; to punish the crime of pocket-picking and larceny; to authorize the appropriation of lands for the use of public institutions when the owners refuse to sell at reasonable terms; to make it the duty of the County Auditors to report annually to the State Auditor the indebtedness of counties, townships, and cities.

In the Senate, the House bill to increase the salaries of the Prosecuting Attorneys of Franklin, Lucas, Montgomery, and Cuyahoga Counties was passed. The Senate bill extending the time for completing the geological survey to June 1, 1874, was passed.

New York Constitutional Commission.

ALBANY, March 11.—In the Constitutional Commission to-day, the section prohibiting the granting of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors came up, and, after discussion, the amendment was rejected. The following was adopted as a substitute for the section prohibiting sectarian appropriations by State and Municipal authorities.

Neither the credit nor the money of the State shall be given or loaned to or in aid of any association, corporation or private undertaking.

In Memoriam.

BELOIT, Wis., March 11.—The funeral of Prof. Bushnell this afternoon, was very largely attended by Trustees, friends, and alumni from abroad. A most eloquent and interesting eulogy was delivered by Prof. Emerson. The church was tastefully draped and adorned with flowers.

FOREIGN.

The German Press on Grant's Inaugural Address.

The Influence of Mazzini's Memory in Italy.

Defeat of the British Ministry on the Irish University Bill.

Sudden Stoppage of the Atlantic Cable of 1865.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 11.—The Assembly has approved the amendment to the bill for a convocation of the Constitutional Cortes, authorizing the Government to fix the date of the election of Deputies from Cuba.

Figueras arrived at Tarragona yesterday on his way to Barcelona, and stopped some time there in consequence of the manifestations of sympathy with his policy by the populace.

A reaction favorable to the interests of the country is beginning to make itself felt here and in the Provinces. The volunteers of Malaga have resolved to serve without pay. The troops in Barcelona are joining the volunteer corps.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 11.—The Corporation of Dublin, last evening, adopted resolutions condemning the Irish University bill.

The Atlantic cable of 1865 failed at noon. Electrician Willoughby Smith will leave London this evening to locate the fault.

LONDON, March 12, 3 a. m.—The House of Commons, to-night, after a protracted debate, rejected Gladstone's Irish University bill. The result of the division was announced as follows: For the bill, 284; against it 287; majority against the bill, 3. The announcement of the vote caused great excitement. The House adjourned until Thursday.

PORTUGAL.

LONDON, March 11.—Portuguese journals say that at no time in the history of the country have such efforts been made to organize a Republican party as are now making. They compare England's delay in recognizing the Spanish Republic with her recognition of the Napoleon's Government in 1851.

ITALY.

ROME, March 11.—Yesterday being the anniversary of Mazzini's death, a deputation of Democrats attempted to visit the patriot's tomb, but the police refused them admission. For a time the greatest excitement prevailed, and a riot was imminent. The troops were called out and prevented a disturbance.

The King has appointed Amadeus Lieutenant-General of the Italian Army.

GERMANY.

LONDON, March 11.—A dispatch from Berlin says that the German papers ridicule and sharply criticise the inaugural address of President Grant. The papers ask whether monarchical States ought to keep up diplomatic relations with a power whose Executive thus insults them.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, March 10.—City of Mexico telegrams state that Gen. Porfirio Diaz has been elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Mexico, and becomes President of the Republic in case a vacancy occurs.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 11.—The court-martial at Versailles has sentenced the Communist Farrades to be executed.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Fall of the Old House of Refuge in New York—Three Lives Lost—Caving in of an Embankment.

NEW YORK, March 11.—This forenoon, the lower floor of a building at the corner of Twenty-third street and First avenue, formerly used as a House of Refuge, fell into the cellar. The building has lately been used as a silk manufactory. Three boys are reported buried in the ruins.

LATER.

Two more floors of the old House of Refuge have fallen. The police refuse parties admittance to search for the boys who are reported in the debris. An extra force of police has been called out to prevent the crowd becoming riotous.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., March 11.—By the caving in of a high bank, yesterday, on the line of the Stony Creek Railroad, now being built, John Delahide was instantly killed, and Patrick Kelly seriously injured.

LOUISVILLE, March 11.—The young man named Zoller, injured by the fall of the Great Eastern Circus tent-pole last night, died shortly after midnight, at the City Hospital.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications—Reports from Various Points.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—Probabilities—For Wednesday in the New England and Middle States, rising barometer, westerly winds, partly cloudy and clear weather. For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, cloudy weather and light winds. Northerly winds and falling temperature will probably extend southward over the Western Gulf States on Wednesday morning. For the Ohio Valley and Upper Lakes, diminishing winds and generally clear weather. For the extreme Northwest, falling barometer and southerly winds.

Cautionary signals continue at Boston and Portland, Me.

CHICAGO, March 11.—The Signal Service reports continued moderate weather all over the country. Snowing this morning at Buffalo, Toronto, and Kingston, Canada. Raining at New York and Philadelphia. Generally cloudy throughout the East and South. In the Northwest thermometers mark 20 deg. above at Duluth, 24 at Marquette, 26 at Escanaba, 24 at Alpena, Northern Michigan.

Railroad News.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—A dispatch from Denison, Texas, dated yesterday, says that the last rail on the Texas Central Road was laid on Monday evening, and at 5:30 o'clock a special train came in from Galveston, so there is now unbroken rail connection between Chicago and the Gulf. The citizens of Denison are celebrating the event with a good deal of eclat.

NEW YORK, March 11.—At a meeting of the Erie Railway Directors to-day, the only business done was voting thanks to General Diven, who resigns the Vice-Presidency on account, as he states, of ill-health and the urgency of his private business.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, March 11.—No trains are running on the Muscatine division of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad since Monday, on account of the ice gorge taking out one of the piers of a bridge ten miles west of Muscatine.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—At the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Railroad Directors to-day, a report was read, which says that with the acceptance by the stockholders of the act passed by the Legislature authorizing the doubling of the capital stock, the Company will be placed in possession of means for the laying of two additional tracks between this city and Pittsburgh, so that it will have in operation four tracks, two to be used for through, and two for local traffic.

Spring Freshets.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—A dispatch from Port Deposit states that there was a heavy thunder-storm this morning. The rain continues, and the Susquehanna has risen 20 inches, and is still rising, causing much alarm. No change in the ice-gorge at Chickies. The river has risen three feet, and is still rising.

COLUMBIA, Pa., March 11.—The river has risen two feet, and is still rapidly rising.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—It has been raining all the morning. The channel has been open, though the ice is gorged in the Schuylkill River at Fairmount. A portion of the ice passed safely over without doing damage.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., March 11.—The river is rising rapidly. There is heavy backwater, and it is fast increasing. Knowlton's factory is stopped, and the basement floors of other factories on the water-power are submerged. A general stoppage of the manufactories is feared. One house in South Rockford is afloat.

OMAHA, March 11.—The river is open and the ferryboats commenced running to-day. A portion of the wagon bridge across the Platte River at Schuyler was carried away by the ice to-day.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, March 11.—The Illinois River still remains at a full navigable stage, and is free from ice at this point, but the gorge of ice below Peru has moved but little since last evening.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

The policy adopted by Mr. Hooley in securing for his theatre the very best talent to be secured by unstinted inducements, received a most flattering and encouraging indorsement last evening, on the occasion of the first appearance of several new members of the company in the performance of the elegant society drama, "Peril; or, Love at Long Branch." The theatre was completely filled by a superior class of auditors, who were doubtless attracted thither by the promise of an entertainment of unusual merit. No risk is incurred in saying that there was no disappointment. A more thoroughly pleased and satisfied audience has rarely gathered in Chicago. One with good reasons too, for performances so perfectly excellent in all respects, and so brilliant and notable in many, are not of common occurrence. It seemed as if a new theatrical era had begun in Chicago—an era such as we have longed for and looked forward to as a grand *desideratum*—a dramatic company of such well-balanced strength and uniform efficiency as to produce dramatic representations without the distasteful elements of weakness which commonly abound. The organization of such a company has been a ruling ambition with Mr. Hooley ever since the dedication of his beautiful theatre anew to the modern drama, and his desire has at length been realized to a degree beyond expectation. He has now a company of which it is not too much to say that its equal has never been seen in Chicago. Last evening's performance was admirably calculated to test the capacity of the organization. "Peril" is one of the very best of modern society plays—skillfully devised as to its dramatic movement and incidents, unexceptionable in its moral tone; its sentiment healthy and unforced; the dialogue crisp and sparkling. Besides, it affords opportunity for the fullest gratification of the popular taste for elaborate scenic appointments and rich costumes.

The scene of the play opens at Long Branch, discovering a party of gossips on the beach canvassing the personal traits of their fellow-visitors. The arrival of the train from New York brings *Ralph Hayden* (Mr. Norris) and his wife, *Laura* (Miss Glover), who, being recently married, are of course much devoted. The new wife, however, is fond of fashionable follies, and, of flirting with a bogus *Lord Hagar* (Mr. Padget) which finally arouses the jealousy of her husband to a fearful extent. Thinking it advisable to do nothing rashly in the premises, he takes counsel with *Dick Rothley* (Mr. Blaisdell), who is a bachelor, a self-asserting, officious individual, but good-hearted withal. The latter coolly advises him to be less attentive to his wife in the future, and to flirt with anybody and everybody, in order that *Laura's* jealousy may be provoked, *Rothley* being of the opinion that such a consummation will lead the truant back to her love and duty. The young husband grasps at the hint, and acts upon it at once, thereby placing himself in a position that permits of the misconstruction of his conduct. When *Laura* discovers that her husband is paying considerable attention to a young lady named *Naomi*, she suffers a hysterical attack, and yields to the entreaties of *Lord Hagar*, her partner in the flirtation, who urges her to elope with him. Dick happens along in time to prevent this fatal step. *Ralph* has just returned from a stroll with *Naomi*, and falls asleep in the parlor of his cottage. His wife enters the apartment, all prepared to depart with *Hagar*, and, despite the attempt of the latter to prevent her, lingers to drop a farewell kiss on the brow of her sleeping husband. At this moment *Dick* enters and *Ralph* awakens. He is persuaded by *Dick* that they are only rehearsing a tableau, and so discovery of the elopement project is prevented. Next day *Laura* calls at the *Rothley's* apartments to thank him for his service to her and her husband. The voice of the latter is heard outside. In her haste to get out of sight she drops her shawl on a chair, and is hurried by *Dick* into his sleeping apartment. *Ralph* enters and the shawl betrays all to him. He will listen to no explanation, and the result is a challenge. The fourth act is devoted to unravelling the plot. In order to bring this about, the author introduces the exterior of a hotel at the Branch, where a duel is being arranged between *Rothley* and *Ralph*. This is frustrated by a plot of the former, whereby *Hagar's* designs upon *Laura* are exposed, the difficulty is adjusted, and the curtain falls on a happy reconciliation.

Incidental to the story are the characters of *Alice Playford*, *Laura's* sister (Miss Cowell), with whom *Rothley* is in love; *Col. Playford* (Mr. Soggs), her father; *Mrs. Tinsel* (Mrs. Maeder), a gossiping old woman; *Marrah* (Miss Roche), whom *Lord Hagar* has betrayed to her ruin; and *G. W. Bailey, Esq.*, (Mr. Dillon), a meddling attorney-at-law. The opening scene represents the beach at Long Branch, the ocean stretching out, and the Grand Hotel in the distance—a marvel of scenic art, and one of the finest specimens of stage painting ever witnessed anywhere. The same scene is used in the last act, the water being lit up by the rays of the moon, and the many windows of the great hotel brilliantly illuminated. This, too, is a most beautiful picture. Another scene of rare richness represents the interior of a drawing-room, opening into a conservatory filled with a hundred or more living hot-house plants. The furniture used in this set is royally elegant. Indeed, the scenery alone in "Peril" is worth a visit to the play.

The audience last evening was disposed to be peculiarly enthusiastic. Miss Phillis Glover was welcomed most warmly, and Miss Sidney Cowell, always a tremendous favorite in Chicago, received a most flattering ovation. Mr. Dillon also came in for a marked demonstration. A severe hoarseness placed Miss Glover at a serious disadvantage, as her voice is not the least among her many charms, but she made a most favorable impression nevertheless. Together with remarkable endowments of face and form, she has an air of inbred elegance and culture which peculiarly fit her for the representation of the society belle of the present day. She wears her superb costumes as if she were accustomed to them, and moves like one to whom elegant surroundings are no novelty. Her action is of the quiet, natural order,—not lacking in power and intensity, but subdued and effective. Her good-night scene with *Lord Hagar* in the first act was exquisitely rendered. Miss Cowell was her old charming, sprightly self; if any thing a little more pleasing than ever. She is in no danger of losing her cordial footing with her Chicago admirers. The part she sustains in "Peril" does not call out her peculiar powers to the utmost, but it is a part which requires to be smoothly and neatly filled, and so Miss Cowell was at home in it. Miss Hattie Roche, another new-comer, secured excellent opinions by her pleasant, sympathetic voice and graceful stage presence. It is easy to see that this lady will win her way. Mr. Norris, who also made his first appearance last evening, is a valuable addition to the company. His impersonation of the *role* of *Ralph Hayden* was that of a smooth, finished, thoroughly capable actor, and there were suggestions of future popularity which may make Mr. Blaisdell look to his laurels. The last named gentleman is in his best vein as *Dick Rothley*, a part for which he is admirably fitted, and which he rendered with excellent spirit and effect. Mr. Padget makes a good villain, as he always does, though in this instance he fails to make the character sufficiently attractive to warrant the possibility of *Laura's* eloping with him. A little more elegance and suavity would better befit the *role*. Mr. Dillon has an excruciatingly funny part, which he plays with an originality and vim peculiarly his own. It is one of the best of his eccentric comedy assumptions. Mrs. Maeder, Miss Mason, Mr. Soggs, Mr. Reed, and Mr. Barney were all most excellent, leaving nothing to be desired at their hands. Indeed, the cast was a remarkable one in the evenness of its excellence, and in the entire absence of weak points. The new company, for such it practically is, with so many prominent additions, must be set down as an unmitigated success, and "Peril" is no less so. The piece will be continued throughout the week, including the Wednesday and Saturday matinees. It is one of the greatest attractions ever presented to a Chicago audience.

APOLLO.

The next concert of the Apollo Club to its associate members has been fixed for the 8th of April, immediately after Lent, upon which occasion a programme of unusual attraction, having special reference to the season, will be given. Associate members are coming into the club very rapidly, and those who wish to avail themselves of its privileges should make early application to the Secretary, Mr. C. C. Curtiss, at 262 State street, as at the next concert and reception only those will be admitted who are associate members and have paid their dues.

LUIGI DAMA.

A Chicago Music Teacher on His Travels.

A Wholesale Heart-Smasher and Female Infatuator.

At the time of the Chicago fire there dwelt in Chicago one Luigi Dama, a teacher in the divine art of music. In his hands it rose to an art. He was a lord among the singing men, a human canary of the highest pattern. We forget how high he could climb in his scale, but he had several scales, and on some of these attained an immense height. Bostonians and Hartford residents are just now looking dizzily up at one of these flights, for this time he took a Hartford girl with him, and a Boston girl followed. He was gentlemanly, without being a walking tailor's sign, kept a moustache that was the envy of the avenues, and had a pair of black eyes that were good at sight for any amount of fluttering in too susceptible female hearts. From this it will be discovered he was "a dear man." Boston has just found him so, and we feel a spasm of gratitude that these powerful charms did not work with like destructiveness in Chicago. He was a foreign Count of the Melnotte pattern, and his "castles in Spain" were of the amplest size and garniture. Chicago girls don't run after foreign Counts, however; not since the day of Count Somebody's fete champetre at Waukegan, some years ago, which did not come off, we believe, because the Count's laundress interposed, and he had to go East to get the money for her little bill, and, failing in that, did not come back. Chicago girls don't dote on Europe, either, as a general thing. The fact is, it is an old story to most of them, and you could not offend one of them more severely than to tell her she ought to see the Louvre. She saw it when she was 15 years old, and can tell you all about it. Foreign Counts are at a discount in Chicago. We mention these facts to show the reason why a Chicago girl does not fill the place of the Boston girl in the story of Luigi Dama. It was because they were too sharp, and asked him to get from Chase Brothers an abstract of title to his estates, and give an opportunity for their legal representatives to take a run through his chateau, and inventory things a little. Perish the thought that the eyes of Luigi Dama could not find charms in Chicago. We claim that our girls should be admired. We are delighted that they are too sharp to be run away with till all the legal proof and memoranda are made out. Bad place for flamy titles is Chicago.

Luigi Dama had a sumptuous music boudoir in Chancellor Jenkins' block, on Madison street, next to the Clifton House; a charming place, its walls vibrant with choicest harmonies, a Steinway Grand piano (the usual charge for this mention), pictures, statuary, fauteuils, girandoles, etageres, and a gilt cuspidor. Such a grotto of the muses as you would go miles to see, especially if the gorgeous Professor was at home, and in all such cases we advise you to go, or at all events send mamma or your mother-in-law with your daughter. Singular thing this music. Why is it a dash of rascality so easily slips in alongside of its perfected forms? The wonder of the upper world is that scandal, and intrigue, and deviltry never got into the long benches of the players on golden harps. We cannot stop to discuss this proposition, and as it is we shall have to crowd Luigi Dama and the Boston girl into small compass in this mention. Fortunately a shrewd mamma entered into the matter, and when her daughter went abroad to meet Luigi Dama, and be united in his ancestral halls, she went with her. Dama was to meet them in Liverpool, and when the Boston girl left her mother to attend to seventeen trunks and rushed up the gangway to fall into Luigi Dama's arms, he was not there, and she had to pay for her own cab. The mysterious Count was detained in Paris, and away went mamma, and the Countess that was to be, to Paris. But Luigi had gone to Naples. Probably a live imported mother-in-law was more than he bargained for, and his desperate hope may have been that she might come to an untimely death if left to herself to travel in foreign parts. He did not know the representative American tuft-hunting dame out on a chase for a title. She would travel safely to Chimborazo with her daughter well in hand. So down came the party on Naples, and there Luigi Dama said they should be married in his own palace. At Naples a Hartford girl was found all ready to be married to Luigi Dama. Here was a piece of music with quite too many to carry the parts. Of course there was a break-down in the orchestra. Boston girl and mamma came home and have given up the idea of a foreign residence. Hartford girl had the field at the latest advices, and the following, published some months ago in the Hartford *Courant*, may yet come true:

One of the fair daughters of Hartford,—a cultivated and wealthy lady,—is to marry an Italian Count. Correspondence on both sides the ocean has passed between our Minister at Paris and one of the most distinguished citizens of this State, and developments satisfactory to both parties. The lady is now abroad.

Now, Hartford is the seat of the insurance system. They will for a consideration, and carefully-calculated tables, insure you against everything but death and taxes. Why wouldn't Hartford get up the Grand Mutual Dama Protection Company, with special rates for cases, as handsome foreign musicians, stock might—some of it—be placed in Chicago. This is all of the story of Luigi Dama that will be published in this issue. Succeeding chapters, with change of names, will, we fear, continue to appear in rural communities like Boston and Hartford. We have shown why Chicago is safe. And yet we are rather glad Luigi Dama is gone.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property and Loss of Life.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tr

INDIANAPOLIS, March 11.—The ...dburn-Sarven wheel factory, on South Illi... street, the largest establishment of the ... in the United States, was destroyed by ... night. By a falling wall, Chief Fire Eng... Glazier was killed and several others i... Loss very heavy, but no means of as...ing the amount to-night. The property ...tty well insured.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., March 11.— ... stables were destroyed by fire here last ...g. The total loss is about $5,000.

NEW YORK, March 11.—A fire ...y, occasioned by the explosion of gas, ... the destruction of the brewery and ice-h... Charles Illig, in Williamsburg. Loss o...ding and stock, $150,000; insurance, $86,0...

PHILADELPHI...

The Corn Exchange Ba...bbers—Penn Manuscrip...

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—U... name of Henry Williams and Harrison ..., the Corn Exchange Bank robbers were ...itted in default of $4,000 bail each. Th... party escaped.

At a meeting of the Histo...ociety, last night, W. Isaac Norris made a ... presentation of Penn manuscripts, con... of original letters, documents, etc., havi...rence to the early history of Pennsylvania ...incidentally, to other parts of America.

Ocean Steamsh...

LONDON, March. 11.—The ...hips City of Montreal and Sarmatian hav...ed out.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Ar... The Deutchland, from Bremen.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 11 ...e steamship Donau, from New York, has...

Indicted for ...r.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March ...he Grand Jury has indicted Frederick J. S... ...ias Meyer, for killing a woman, whose bo...dy was found buried April 10, 1866. S...merly lived in Peoria, Ill., and in Fort W...d.

Telegraphic ...tes.

A dispatch from Denis...as, states that W. L. Hull, the abscon...nker, was arrested, on Sunday, sixty ...m Austin, and the Sheriff has started fr... ... with him.

One Buchanan, a reven... ...r, cut his throat at Logansport, Ind., yes... It is supposed he may recover.

The Little Eagle, the ... of the season, left Quincy yesterday af... for Keokuk.

The safe of the Am...press Company, at Blairstown, Iowa, wa... open and robbed of its contents on Mon...t. No clue has been found to the rob...ey broke into a blacksmith shop, and ... tools to accomplish their aim. The l... very heavy.

Our Rockford (Ill.) ...ays that a raftsman by the name of S...mpted to shoot three citizens, yesterd... ...one was hurt. He has not been apprehen...

R. P. Tiossum, a ...ler and lumberman at Gilman, Iowa, left that town on Saturday last, without the formality of making an assignment.

At a meeting of the Fire Commissioners of Philadelphia, yesterday, arrangements were made by which it is probable that the city at night will be patrolled by firemen.

M'VEIGH DEAD.

Patrick McVeigh died this morning at half-past 1 o'clock. At noon, yesterday, he appeared to rally, and it was supposed that the crisis was past, and he would recover. About 9 o'clock last night, however, he became unconscious, and in that condition died this morning. Thus two members of one family have given up their lives in less than one week, the victims of a drunken frolic. Officer Koch, we are glad to state, is in a better condition, and his physician, Dr. Lewis, believes that he is quite out of danger.

CITY ITEMS.

A dispatch received from Bridgeport this morning stated that Officer Koch was past all danger, and rapidly mending.

A negro named George Ripley, while at work in the rear of No. 410 South Halsted street, yesterday afternoon, suddenly raised up his arms and fell dead. His body was taken to his home by officer Bridges. Deceased was, to all appearances, a healthy man, and the cause of his death could not be ascertained. The Coroner has been notified, and will hold an inquest to-day.

A man named George Moneing, residing at No. 48 South Carpenter street, fired by jealousy and bad whisky, attempted to end the life of his rival, a fellow-boarder, named M. N. Prescott, last evening, by shooting at him with a revolver. Fortunately, as he pulled the trigger, his arm was knocked up, and the bullet harmlessly spent its force in a board partition. Moreing was arrested and locked up in the Madison Street Station.

The Mexican Border.

BROWNSVILLE, March 11.—Gen. Augur, commanding the Department of Texas arrived here yesterday. It is supposed he will take steps for the protection of this frontier against the predatory stock-stealing bands.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG—On March 11, Martha M. Talley, wife of John M. Armstrong, and daughter of the late A. M. Talley, aged 33 years.

Funeral will leave the residence of the family, 60 Lincoln-av., at 4 p. m. on Thursday, to Michigan Southern Depot, via M. S. & L. S. R. R., to South Bend, Ind. Solemn High Mass at University of Notre Dame. All friends are invited to attend.

Niles, Mich., Philadelphia, and New York City papers please copy.

TRACEY—On the 11th inst., at the residence of his father, on Thirty-fifth-st., Edward Tracey, youngest son of P. W. Tracey, aged 13 months.

Funeral to take place at the 12th inst. at 11 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

TALCOTT—At Denver, Col., on Saturday, March 8, 1873, of consumption, Kate, wife of William Talcott, of this city, in the 27th year of her age.

Funeral from Jersey City, N. J., 14th inst.

PICKETT—In Englewood, Ill., March 10, 1873, Charles F. Pickett, son of Spencer Pickett, aged 16 years.

Funeral services at Englewood, Wednesday, March 12, at 2 p. m.

ROCHE—Tuesday, the 11th inst., at the residence, South Morgan-st., Louisa, beloved wife of Patrick Roche.

Funeral services at the Jesuit Church, Thursday, 10 o'clock a. m., thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

TILDEN—At St. Charles, Ill., Lucy W. Tilden, with congestion of the lungs, in the 74th year of her age.

Vermont and New Hampshire papers please copy.

LOST.

LOST—SAVINGS BANK-BOOK NO. 111, ISSUED to N. W. Lodge, ... O. F., by Milwaukee Avenue Branch Union Trust; also, one judgment note for $300, signed A. Moerl, ... and Philipp Steinmueller, bearing date Sept. 1871, and due Sept. 1, 1872. All parties are cautioned against negotiating the above, as payment has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at the branch office of the U. T. Co., No. 323 Milwaukee-av.

LOST—ON MADISON-ST., BETWEEN SHELDON and Ashland-av., last Thursday evening, 6th, a mink fur cape. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 673 West Adams.

LOST OR STOLEN—NINETEEN NOTES, DATED July 12, 1871, signed and indorsed by Alvah Bradish, due in one, two, and three years; total amount, $9,846. A liberal reward will be paid for same by CLARKE & CO., 178 Dearborn.

LOST—WHITE POODLE DOG. $5 WILL BE PAID to any one returning him to 119 South Sangamon-st.

LOST—SMALL BAY MARE AND OPEN BUGGY. Buggy was painted black; running gear red-striped; high back seat; ... opened by a ... silver-plated handle; ... wheels ... Mare—Bay, ... 14½ hands high; weighs about 900 lbs; a little white ... on one hind foot; harness plain, black mounted; also blanket and buffalo robe; a liberal reward will be paid. Information may be sent to ELMER WASHBURN, Police Superintendent, Chicago.

LOST—A SMALL PARCEL ON YOUNG'S BUS LINE from Adams ... Twenty-second-st., or Twenty-fourth-st., marked M. ENSINGER. Finder will please leave at 184 Twenty-fourth-st. or at office of the J. M. BRUNSWICK & CO., Adams-st., 42 to 48, and receive reward.

LOST—ON SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 8, A large Newfoundland, named Tom; black, with white breast and feet; nose and tip of tail white; is very friendly; ... chuck like a pup. A reward of $5 will be paid for the return to 359 West Madison-st. GRIFFITH & HENRY, Billiard hall.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—8 FARMS, $2,500 TO $62,000. 1 agricultural implement factory, steam power. 2 houses (for stores) $5,000 and $7,000. 2,000 acres of choice Iowa lands. 1 brick house, modern, Wabash-av., near Sixteenth-st., for good lot on South Side. A good flouring mills, $15,000 and $32,000. M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 161 East Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, TWO first-class fruit farms, $14,000 and $17,000, that bring a fine revenue. Incumbrance will be assumed upon improved property, if required. Address Box 13, South Pass, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—WISCONSIN IMPROVED, UNimproved pine, hardwood, and mineral lands, for city and suburban property or merchandise. Incumbrances assumed. Room 5, No. 133 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—WANTED—STOCK OF MERchandise, manufacturing business; well-paying hotel or vessel property for unincumbered real estate or secured notes. Address A 63, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO STORE BUILDINGS AND 200 feet on California-av. for farm near Chicago. J. S. WOLFE, 64 South Desplaines-st.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE CHEAP—THE best paying theatre in city; good reasons given. S. L. TRIPPE, 125 Clark-st., Room 20.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR COTTAGE ON LEASED lot, or for lumber; two good lots at Irving Park. FOX, 369 West Randolph-st.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS TO RENT—AND FOR SALE. RENTING a specialty. Do not rent to go out of the city. WM. H. PROSSER, 816 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, A FIRST-CLASS piano in perfect condition; must be a decided bargain. Address, giving description and where instrument may be seen, A 75, Tribune office.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

796 Wabash-av.

GENTEEL FURNITURE

AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 12, at 10 o'clock, at 796 Wabash-av. Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Stoves, Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, etc.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

Another Great Catalogue Sale, AT AUCTION,

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, AT 9½ A. M., OF

Boots, Shoes & Slippers

This assortment is large, the goods prime, and prices such as buyers make.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

REGULAR WEDNESDAY'S SALE OF

Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

THIS MORNING, at 9½ o'clock.

Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Towels, Quilts, Laces, Hats and Caps, &c., &c.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 21 and 23 South Canal-st.

THIS MORNING, at 9½ o'clock.

LOT ELEGANT JAPANESE GOODS,

Fans, Boxes, Charms, Ivory Sets, &c., &c.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 21 and 23 South Canal-st.

By T. E. STACY.

SHERIFF'S SALE!

On THURSDAY, March 13, 1873,

At Burlington Warehouse, corner of State and Sixteenth-sts., at 10 o'clock a. m.

A large lot of LIQUORS, consisting of Whisky, Gin, Wines, Brandy, Kegs, Barrels, Port Wines, large Office Desk, Stove, Copper Pumps, Skids, &c., &c.

Sale positive. Terms cash.

T. E. STACY, Deputy Sheriff.